

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 579.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.  
STAMPED ... 8d.

**KEY'S PARIS.**—Parisians—their Pastimes—St. Cloud—Versailles—Heidelberg—Baden-Baden—Wildbad—Carriage Piano—Rough Sketches. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at Three. Area, 1s.; stalls, 2s.—Regent Gallery Quadrant.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.**—Great Attractions.—On Wednesday, the 3rd December, at Four and Nine. Grand Juvenile Lecture by Mr. PEPER, "On the CHEMISTRY OF FIREWORKS," with BRILLIANT and TASTEFUL ILLUSTRATIONS by Mr. DARTY, the celebrated PYROTECHNIST.—Also, Lecture "On BRASSMEN'S New Process of making IRON and STEEL," for hours see Programme.—LAST DRAMATIC READING OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," by Mrs. WESS, a coloured native of Philadelphia, U.S., on Thursday Evening, the 4th, at Eight.—Mr. LEONSTEIN BUCKINGHAM'S Entertainment, with Dissolving Views.—MONTAGNAI'S WAX FIGURES, &c., as usual.—Admission to the whole, 1s.

**LUCY ANN MIALI**, described in 1825 as of Portsea, Spinster—something to her advantage will be communicated on information of her present address. PATTISON and WIGG, 1, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

**THE GREAT QUESTION of the DAY.**—The PUBLIC REVISION of the AUTHORISED VERSION of the HOLY SCRIPTURES.—The first of a course of Three Lectures on this subject will be delivered to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at Eight o'clock, in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, by WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, late Assistant-Keeper of the Public Records, and Honorary Librarian of the Anglo-Biblical Institute. Admission Free.

**SYDENHAM CHAPEL, FOREST-HILL.**

On FRIDAY, December 12, 1856, the FOUNDATION-STONE of the above Chapel will be Laid by JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq. This Ceremony will take place at Three P.M., under an adequate Covering provided for the occasion; and at Six o'clock there will be a PUBLIC MEETING in WELLS-ROAD CHAPEL, SYDENHAM. The Revs. B. Kent, S. Green, F. Trestrail, S. J. Davis, J. Russell, R. Marten, W. Landels, and Drs. Archer and Angus, will take part in these services. Refreshments will be provided between these services. Tickets, 2s. each. Trains from London-bridge at 2.15, 2.30; and for the Public Meeting at 5.15.

**TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.**

A SOIREE to WELCOME Mr. CURWEN, on his return from Germany will be held on FRIDAY, 12th instant, in SHAPPEY'S HALL, 36, Aldersgate-street. Tickets, 1s. each, may be obtained of Messrs. Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row, and of Teachers of Classes, until Wednesday, 10th inst. It is hoped that many friends will be present, who, though not pupils of the method, are hearty sympathisers in the cause. The Choir of the Association will sing several appropriate pieces.

**NORWICH. THE CONGREGATIONAL PRESS and ITS CRITICISMS.**

At a MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Congregations of PRINCE'S-STREET and the OLD MEETING, held on MONDAY Evening at the ARTISTS' ROOM, EXCHANGE-STREET, for the purpose of giving expression to the feeling of dissatisfaction which the recent conduct of the Congregational Press has occasioned.

Mr. JOHN COPEMAN, Jun., in the Chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—

I. Moved by Mr. F. PIERCE; seconded by Mr. JOHN TURNER:—"That this meeting emphatically protests against the unchristian spirit in which those who claim to defend the Christian faith, are too prone to assail all who happen, however honestly, to differ from them; and records its conviction that every attempt to enforce creeds or doctrines by intolerant dogmatism or bitter controversy, is contrary to the spirit of Christianity, injurious to the interests of truth, and unjust to those who differ."

II. Moved by Mr. JOHN FOX; seconded by Mr. W. T. LIVOCH:—"That this meeting has seen with deep regret that, in some of the denominational periodicals, the principle of Christian charity, so far from being observed, has been repeatedly and ruthlessly violated, and especially that the attacks upon Mr. Lynch, by the Editor of the 'British Banner,' have betrayed a spirit of presumption, intolerance, and defiance to truth, which compels us to pass upon them our strongest censure."

III. Moved by Mr. C. J. BUSTING; seconded by Mr. C. J. BREAN:—"That as Dr. Campbell is the avowed organ of the Congregational Union as Editor of its two magazines, and occupies his position as Editor of the 'British Banner,' by virtue of the influence given to him, we, as Congregationalists, are seriously compromised by the semblance of a representative character which he thus bears; and without offering any opinion as to the constitution of the Union itself, we respectfully request that body to sever their official connexion with a gentleman who, by reason of it, seems to represent the whole Congregational body, while he actually and grievously misrepresents a large and growing proportion of it."

IV. Moved by Mr. J. H. TILLET; seconded by Mr. T. JARROLD:—"That this meeting offers its warm fraternal sympathy to Mr. Lynch, as to one who under very trying circumstances has vindicated freedom of religious thought and action, and in so doing has suffered a great wrong at the hands of men, who, in professed zeal for that religion whose very essence is love, have exhibited and excited some of the most angry passions of the human heart."

V. Moved by Mr. PIERCE; seconded by Mr. DAKIN:—"That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Lynch, to the Secretaries of the Congregational Union, and be advertised in the 'Patriot,' 'Nonconformist,' and 'British Banner.'"

(Signed) JOHN COPEMAN, Jun., Chairman.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.**

PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.  
For Children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS was held on FRIDAY, Nov. 28, 1856, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, for the ELECTION of FIFTEEN CHILDREN into the SCHOOL, and for other Business.

JOHN R. MILLS, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

At the close of the Ballot the following were declared to be the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, and will be admitted into the School on Wednesday, Dec. 17:—

	Votes.		Votes.
1. Mary R. Wheeler	6,956	9. Alexander E. Hunter	5,486
2. Emma Margaret Ryan	6,033	10. Charles Foster	5,429
3. Selina Everett	5,031	11. Alfred G. Roberts	5,403
4. Caroline E. Slate	3,998	12. Henry W. Sadler	5,378
5. Eliza M. A. Davison	3,458	13. Henry W. Irvin	5,337
6. Edwin Freeman	5,912	14. Joseph H. Beekley	4,970
7. George Chennell	5,879	15. John George Crouch	4,592
8. Frederick Chapman	5,778		

Resolved unanimously: "That the very cordial thanks of this Court be presented to John R. Mills, Esq., the President, and to T. M. Coombs, Esq., the Treasurer, for presiding at the General Meeting and the Election this day; and to the Secretaries for their attention in taking the ballot."

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

The next Election will take place in April. Forms of Application and Lists of Governors may be obtained at the Office as above.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received. The number of Children now in the School is 345. Annual Governor, 21s.; Life Governor, 10l. 10s.; Annual Subscriber, 10s. 6d.; Life Subscriber, 5l. 5s.

**TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN and YOUNG WOMAN, of business habits, tact, and industry.**

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Apply, stating age, salary, &c., to M. W. W. Wood, 10, Strand, London.

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**TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUTH in his Nineteenth Year, a SITUATION as JUNIOR ASSISTANT.** Reference to his present employer. Address, J. T., Post-office, Rickmansworth.

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**TO WATCH and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.—WANTED, a GOOD HAND, to work at the usual repairing of a Country Trade.** Address, Mr. J. Dobell, Canterbury.

**AN unusually favourable opportunity now presents itself to BUTCHERS and FISH BUTCHERS wishing to carry on an old established and lucrative business.**

To be immediately disposed of, in consequence of the proprietor having acquired a competency, and wishing to retire into private life. The Premises are situated within four miles of the Metropolis. Consumption of Meat, about 500 stone per week; and the coming in would be made easy. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Peake, Auctioneer, 44, Tooley-street, Southwark.

**FURNISHED APARTMENTS at BATH** REQUIRED by a LADY, in a quiet Private Family, where there are no Lodgers or Children, a SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED-ROOM, or TWO BED-ROOMS adjoining. The house must be sheltered from the wind. Address, Peace, Post-office, Abingdon, Berkshire.

**TO LET, TWO or THREE ROOMS, READY FURNISHED, suitable for a Mother and Daughter, or an Elderly Couple (not invalids):** It is desirable they be Members of an Independent or Baptist Church.

Enquire of J. Whit, Ponders-end, next to the Independent Chapel. For Sale, the whole of the "Nonconformist," from commencement to 1857, complete.

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**WANTED, after Christmas, a YOUNG LADY, as GOVERNESS in a School** where the rudiments of a good English Education are imparted.

Address (in applicant's handwriting) to Mrs. Tempany, Arlington, near Fairford, Gloucestershire.

**WANTED, in a respectable Ladies' School, a TEACHER, thoroughly grounded in English and French; also qualified to instruct in Music** without the aid of a Master. Age from Twenty to Twenty-five.

Apply personally (before the 20th of December) to Miss Saunders, 16, Cottage-grove, Mile-end-road.

**GOVERNESS—DAILY or RESIDENT,** the former preferred.—WANTED, a LADY of Christian character, and Dissenting principles, to undertake the education of TWO YOUNG LADIES, aged Fourteen and Eight years. She must possess general intelligence, and be thoroughly competent in English, French, and Drawing. German and Music are desirable, though not indispensable.

Address, post-paid, J. E., Post-office, Blackburn, Lancashire.

**A YOUNG LADY, very respectably connected, who can offer excellent testimonials to her qualifications, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT in a select LADIES' SCHOOL, to teach Drawing and Painting in various styles, and to take some of the English Classes.** She is willing to accept a small salary, with advantages for improvement in German and Music.

Address to M. M., Horwood's Library, 4, Pleasant-row, Holloway-road.

**UNIVERSITY of LONDON.**

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the following CLASSICAL SUBJECTS have been selected for Examination in this University in the year 1858: viz.,

For the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION: HOMER—Odyssey, Book I. TERENCE—Andria.

For the Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS: HERODOTUS—Book III. TACITUS—Annals, Book I. HORACE—The Odes.

By order of the Senate, W. B. CARPENTER, M.D. (Registrar.)

Burlington House, Nov. 29, 1856.

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**EDUCATION at BRIGHTON.**—The Rev. JAMES GROSVENOR receives into his family, and with the assistance of qualified masters, educates a limited number of Pupils.

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**YOUNG LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, KING-STREET, LEICESTER.**—The MISSES MIALI have for many years pursued a course of education which has given great satisfaction to the parents and guardians of young ladies committed to their care. They aim to combine thorough religious, moral, and intellectual training, with a system of instruction based upon the most approved modern improvements. Careful attention is bestowed upon the domestic comfort of their Pupils. Accomplishments by the first masters, with the advantage of a resident French Governess. Terms, Thirty Guinea per annum. There are a FEW VACANCIES in their Establishment. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application, and references can be made to their brother, E. Miall, Esq., M.P., "Nonconformist" Office, Fleet-street, London; the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; and to the parents of the Pupils.

**GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL, BUCKS.**

Very few Scholastic Establishments have met with such a large share of patronage as that of Grove House. A want long felt has now been supplied, i.e., a respectable academy to which Parents can send their Sons on reasonable terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and, at the same time, feel sure that they enjoy every comfort. The unusual success and continued increase of the School, prove not only that the exertions of the proprietor have hitherto been completely successful, but also have shown the necessity of still greater exertions on his part to produce an establishment suited to, and equal to the demands of the present age. A change of Schools being acknowledged by all to be most pernicious, it is his desire to provide for all classes of Pupils, so that young gentlemen may COMMENCE and COMPLETE their EDUCATION at Grove House. With this view an extensive and commodious building has been taken, to be used entirely as a PREPARATORY SCHOOL for LITTLE BOYS UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE, and the present building will be retained for the more advanced Pupils. It is confidently expected that this division of study will produce great and beneficial results.

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This sum includes all those items generally charged as extras, regulations, &c. The following are some of the advantages of this establishment: Sound teaching, constant oversight, absence of corporal punishment, parental kindness, unlimited supply of the best provisions, spacious and lofty rooms, and beautiful scenery.

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References to Parents of Pupils in all parts of the Kingdom, also, if required, in France and Germany.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. Clark, Grove House, Brill, Bucks.



**PESTALOTZIAN SCHOOL, for LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS.** Conducted by Miss KIGHTLEY, 1, DODDINGTON COTTAGES, COMMERCIAL-ROAD, OLD KENT-ROAD. Terms moderate. Miss K. wishes to take Six Little Girls as Boarders. References: Rev. Dr. Morison, 27, Montpelier-square, Brompton; Rev. Mr. Betts, 3, Lyndhurst-road, Peckham; Dr. Leake, Kent Cottage, Old Kent-road; &c.

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The sum of 19,222l. 15s. 7d. has been withdrawn upon Shares, upon which compound interest has been paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

A Bonus equal to 1½ per cent. interest has been placed to the credit of the Subscription Shareholders' accounts.

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Shares are issued from 10l. to 100l., payable either in one sum or by instalments.

A Monthly Payment of 1l. secures 100l. at the end of 7½ years or 300l. at the end of 12½ years, besides the profits.

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The success of the three former societies is too well known to need a comment. 2,000l. will be submitted to competition at the FIRST MEETING, on TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1857, from Seven to Half-past Eight.

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The Hall to be let for Lectures, Society Meetings, &c.

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To enumerate the many advantages derived by the public from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention of the Patentees; suffice it to say that, by the process of manufacture, the acidity and unpleasant flavour so generally complained of in other preparations is totally obviated, and very superior gruel speedily made therefrom. It is particularly recommended to those of consumptive constitutions, Ladies and Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellent Luncheon or Supper.

The Barley, being prepared by a similar process, is as pure as can be manufactured, and will be found to produce light and nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged; and to contain all the necessary properties for making a delicious pudding. It has also the distinguishing character for making very superior Barley Water, and will be found a most excellent ingredient for thickening Soup, &c.

A report having been circulated that preparations of so white a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone, the Patentees have had recourse to the highest authority, viz., A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for an analysis to establish the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:—

[COPY.]

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, February 19, 1856.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of Barley and Groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good Barley; there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation, I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food. (Signed)

"Messrs. ADNAM and Co." "A. S. TAYLOR."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### CHURCH-RATES.

So! among the first measures to be submitted to Parliament next session by Her Majesty's Government is a Bill for the settlement of the Church-rate question. Lord Palmerston is adroit. He has quick perceptions. He knows his whereabouts better than most men. Last session he saved himself from a minority by assenting to the second reading of Sir W. Clay's Bill, and then evaded the fulfilment of the promise which his conduct had implied. He cannot attempt this a second time. His supporters cannot afford to face their constituents at the coming general election—at least as his supporters, until all traces of that injury have been wiped out. The noble lord has probably no personal prejudices to surrender in the matter, as Lord John Russell would have had. He has, therefore, it seems, decided upon making a virtue of necessity.

But will he propose a satisfactory measure? We, of course, cannot give a direct answer to the query. We have nothing to reason upon but the known character of the Premier and the known circumstances of the case. An unsatisfactory proposal will not suit his position, and he has political discernment enough to see this. This is all we have, at the present moment, calculated to encourage hope. Lord Palmerston must see that it were far better for his immediate prospects to leave the question untouched, than to "palter with it in a double sense." If we were at the commencement of a new Parliament he might succeed in carrying through a compromise—for, no doubt, that is the inclination of the House of Commons. But we are rapidly drawing towards the close of an old one—and hence, the temper of constituencies will have more to do with the character of the measure than the predilections of members. We do not despair, then, looking at the noble lord's position, of a substantially good measure, however we may doubt whether the peers, spiritual and temporal, will allow it to pass.

Last session, the Ministerial amendments on Sir W. Clay's Bill were accepted. One pretty certain result of this fact will be that the Ministry cannot now propose less than those amendments involved. The assent to them of so large a proportion of the Nonconformist bodies has drawn a line behind which the Palmerston Administration cannot take up their stand. Had the amendments been refused, they might have thrown themselves upon the sympathies of the opposite party, and submitted a plan for the extinction of Church-rates, with the provision of an equivalent. They will now be forced to take the colour of their policy from their own side—in which case, not less, but more, will be demanded. They have no right to anticipate a second compliance with incomplete proposals, seeing that the first terminated in nothing but evasion and insult. The penalty Lord Palmerston will be compelled to pay for his unfaithfulness last session, will be the necessity of earning hearty support next session by a larger, bolder, and completer measure. He

must bid higher, if he means to purchase success. Indeed, there now remains but one mode of settlement open to him, if he would serve any useful purpose in taking the question in hand. He must embody the principle of entire abolition in a bill as satisfactory as Sir W. Clay's measure, at the least. We shall see whether his sagacity will lead the way to this issue. If not, he will assuredly miss his mark. A bargain once broken, cannot be renewed.

### PARTIES AT OXFORD.

As there is, according to a suggestive popular tale, a skeleton in every house, so the Evangelical party in the Church of England, in spite of recent successes and brightening prospects, betrays a deep consciousness of the insecurity of its position, and of the insurmountable obstacles with which it has to contend, in seeking to bring the Church Establishment into harmony with its own ideal of such an institution. It beats back the Archdeacon of Taunton and his allies. It gets all the bishoprics, deaneries, and golden lecture-ships. Parliament helps it by discouraging its opponents. Churches spring up to be occupied by its ministers, and societies, newspapers, and popular demonstrations indicate vitality and vigour, probably unequalled in Evangelical history. But it is, nevertheless, uneasy and distressed—pouring out, in leader and pamphlet, speech and sermon, complaints of the unsatisfactory working of the Church, in almost all its departments, and attacking nearly every one of its many sections with an energy and fretfulness which would lead outsiders to look for an early break-up of Church of Englandism.

We have lately quoted pretty frequently from the *Record* passages illustrative of the state of feeling now described; and a recent series of papers, on the state of parties at Oxford, appearing in the columns of that journal, furnishes us with a fresh supply of statements, which, on the assumption of their accuracy, may well check any tendency to exultation in which Evangelicals may just now be disposed to indulge.

The writer of these papers confesses to a feeling of "alarm," in watching the results of "unseen agencies" which have been undermining the foundations of the University of Oxford. He asserts it to be a delusion to suppose that Tractarianism is on the decline: on the contrary, it not only "maintains its ground," but is "plainly and successfully aggressive," and "among the majority of the students is acquiring all its former strength." Describing its modes of action, he declares that the *confessional* "is doing a work in Oxford which may well make us shudder."

Many who intend hereafter to take orders in our Protestant Church; many whose parents far away are hoping better things of Oxford; many whose outward demeanour gives little room for suspicion; and many, too, whose outward conduct shows anything but true repentance, are at this moment beneath the sway of the confessor; and shaping their lives according to the dictates of a Romish priest in English canonicals. I know this, and I speak of it with pain.

Then we have a graphic description of the "vestment chamber of an Oxford parish,"—a "mysterious room," with its "chasuble chest," having its five compartments, each containing a differently-coloured chasuble; one was for ferial days, I was told, another for festal days, and so forth—each species of holyday having its own private colour, and each chasuble being appropriately embroidered with crosses, lambs, and flags, triangles, or fleur-de-lys.

Another ecclesiastical "interior," is that of the Oratory in the parsonage of St. Thomas, which "is the model for other oratories, with their wooden crosses and copper-plate crucifixions in college rooms; the banners on its walls at festival times are representatives of the innumerable little symbolisms with which overgrown schoolboys play at religion." And this observer speaks of having seen "images . . . of the virgin, with receptacles beneath them for holy water and flowers, in the possession of men who intend to pass through the ministry of the Church of England before they go over to Rome." And, he confidently says, "Ask the printsellers if they

have any diminution in the sale of pictures of the saints copied from continental churches; ask the booksellers about the popularity of Popish prayer-books; ask the musicsellers about the use in musical circles of pretty jingles to the Virgin Mary, imported from foreign convents, or published by Romanists in England." "Ye Church Plain Song Society," is one of the latest pieces of Puseyite cleverness, the object of the society being the study not of "parish psalmody, but the old Gregorian mass-music, which the Reformers abolished and which these men are striving to introduce into English churches." Weekly meetings are held for practice, and one is thus described:—

The hall of Magdalen College I found crowded to the doors. The Bishop of Oxford presided, and made a strange speech on the advantage of "Plain Song," which it is well for his credit was not reported. I then had a specimen of the effects of this attempt to upset the glorious hymns which the piety of our own and former generations has bequeathed to us. The old Romish hymn to the honour of the apostles was sung, or chanted, or drawled through in some way or other to some unearthly tune; and then came a sheer transcript, in the original Latin, from one of Palestrina's masses. Truly, this was learning Popery with a vengeance!

Then there is a second great organisation which "works like leaven in Oxford society,"—"the influence of the Theological College at Cuddesdon," which "foster-child of Bishop Wilberforce has been the chief fountain-head from which the pestilential waters of Tractarianism have been carried of late into our pulpits and parishes." Its library is "stocked—not with sound commentaries and the works of our great Protestant divines, but with an indiscriminate collection of the Fathers, and a singular *mélange* of ultra-Puseyite literature," and it has an "extraordinary little chapel, where young Oxonians are taught to ring the changes in the colours of altar-cloths, and to say their prayers out of Dr. Pusey's 'Hours,' whose preface sets before them the bright example of a 'saint' who wore a crucifix about her person continually." This college is a sort of head-quarters of the propaganda, for—

The students are continually to be found in Oxford, working like so many Jesuit missionaries on the minds of æsthetic freshmen and conceited novelty-hunters, whose boyish fancies are soon tickled by the sight of pretty architecture, and the sound of pretty music, and the prospect of a romantic *quasi-monasticism*. The promoters of the college were quite justified in their jubilant congratulations at their last anniversary, for, from a Puseyite point of view, no doubt it is a splendid success.

There are, however, it is added, more subtle and potent agencies at work than these, in the constant employment of personal influence. Bishop Wilberforce and Dr. Pusey, when they occupy the University pulpit, draw crowds of undergraduates to the great church, while Evangelicals preach to an almost empty undergraduates' gallery, and "Tractarian clergymen roam from room to room, strengthening old converts, and straining after new ones."

Puseyism, however, is only one of the standing foes of the Evangelicals. There is also, at Oxford, what the writer of these papers has baptized "Jowettism," which is said to be making equal way. Of Mr. Jowett this writer is constrained to speak in respectful terms:—

Mr. Jowett has been for nearly fifteen years the principal tutor of the principal college in the University; his manifest ability, his unusual learning, his kindly manner, his unwearied zeal, have attached his pupils to him more closely than perhaps any other college tutor of the present generation. . . . Not content with lecturing on the Greek language—which might have filled his lecture-room, but could hardly have given scope for the development of his views—he has taken upon himself to supply the great deficiency in the University professorate by lecturing on philosophy. For a miserable pittance of 40*l.* per year, he has given daily public lectures and free private tuition on subjects which form the principal item in the final examination, and in a manner which fairly rivals Hampden or Whately.

Of the results of this industry and high personal influence, we are told—manifested in the case of Dr. Pusey, as well as of Professor Jowett—the professors of Hebrew and Greek have usurped the chairs of Theology, and drawn to their theological teaching, in greater



or less degree, the majority of both tutors and pupils. And, further, the characters of the pupils trained under such auspices renders them formidable disciples of the master; while there is no skilled champion of Evangelical truth "to attack the enemy on his own ground."

We must pass by the description of another class of evils exposed by the *Record*; though none can learn without concern that religious indifference is on the increase at Oxford—that attendance at public worship is sneered at—that on the Sabbath "all the excesses of Oxford University seem to reach their height," and that "smoking, drinking, drowsiness," are the remedies for the Sabbath ennui of those who are preparing for Sabbath labour in after life.

Is there, then, no Evangelical party at Oxford? Yes, and we have from the same pen some of the reasons why it has so egregiously failed there, whatever may have been its successes elsewhere. One of these is

The strange exclusiveness of most Oxford Evangelicals—to the sad phenomenon that they form particular isolated bodies, attracting but little attention, receiving but little sympathy. They constitute, almost wherever they are, a distinct and separate community—a Goshen certainly in a moral Egypt—but contrasting strongly with their great antagonist, whose roots are continually spreading hither and thither, wherever it is possible for them to gain a hold. . . . So far from being aggressive, the religious societies which exist in some of the colleges are of the most exclusive character. They repel instead of inviting auxiliaries; they are unknown where they ought to be popular. . . . It is lamentable to see, as I do continually, that the sphere in which faithful Protestants move hardly touches at any point that of the other great parties.

Added to this spirit of exclusiveness, the lack of mental power is such that, it is added, "in every circle of intellectual men—that is, either past or probable classmen—which I have yet penetrated, Evangelicalism is tabooed as a refuge for weaker intellects and unenlightened understandings."

It required some courage on the part of the *Record* to put out such damaging confessions, and, as might have been expected, there has been a little explosion of impatience at the publication of so much that is discouraging and weakening to the party. The Editor, however, while admitting that his correspondent may have looked too despondingly at the state of things around him, admits that he looks with "grave anxiety and the deepest interest" for testimony of a more assuring kind.

And while the *Record* thus waits, let us suggest for its consideration one or two points which have occurred to us, while stringing together these facts for the information of our own readers. It is clear enough that the deprivation of a Denison will have small effect at Oxford, while Dr. Pusey sets secure in his defiance of his opponents to bring their charges of heresy to a legal test. It is almost equally clear that Bishops Baring, Villiers, and Bickersteth, with Dean Close to boot, will be no match for Bishop Wilberforce, as young, as energetic, as powerful as they, but with his throne at Oxford, and Cuddesdon close at hand, to leaven with High Churchism the clergy of the University. It would require an ecclesiastical Cromwell to sweep the Augean stable to the satisfaction of Evangelicals, but then what would become of the Evangelicals themselves?

The truth we take to be, that they cannot, from the necessity of the case, make either the Universities, or the Church of England as a body, Evangelical in character. A Church cannot be both national and sectional at the same time. The jarring elements now at work within the English Establishment can co-exist with safety only where there is acquiescence and comparative torpor. Each party in the Church finds its text-book in the Articles, the Creeds, the Rubric, the formularies, or the traditions of an institution made up of incongruities, and no one can fairly claim the right of casting the other out of doors. If, therefore, the *Record* is concerned, that what it deems destructive error should be sustained and propagated by means of the prestige, the agencies, and the wealth of a Church Establishment, it had better help to abolish that which makes the error doubly formidable. Puseyism, and "Jowettism," and several other "isms," think they have as good a right as any others to be within the pale of the National Church, and the only power strong enough to decide the strife, will, we predict, eventually do so by cutting the only bond that binds the ill-assorted brotherhood together.

#### MEETING OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AT BRADFORD.

(Abridged from the *Leeds Mercury*.)

Mr. Miall, M.P., met the friends of the Society for the Liberation of Religion, on Thursday evening, at a *soirée* held in the saloon of St. George's Hall, Bradford. The saloon was filled by an assembly of the élite of the inhabitants of Bradford and the neighbourhood, who partook of tea, and a choice provision of delicacies. After the repast, the Rev. Dr. ACWORTH, President of Horton Baptist College, was elected to the chair, and he was supported by Mr. Miall, M.P., Mr. Milligan, M.P., Rev. Walter Scott (late President

of Airedale Independent College), Rev. J. G. Miall (Independent), Rev. H. Dowson (Baptist), Rev. J. P. Chown (Baptist), Rev. C. Daniell (Resident Theological Tutor at Horton College), Rev. S. G. Green, B.A. (Classical Tutor there), Rev. D. Fraser, Rev. W. Thomas, Rev. J. H. Ryland, and Mr. W. Woodhead, the secretaries of the local auxiliary of the society, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, after some introductory observations, said that one object of the meeting was mutual congratulation on the progress their cause was making in public opinion, and, as they believed, towards a final and satisfactory settlement. He had thought that in removing to a distance from the town, he might be fairly considered as having retired from public life; but it seemed that ever and anon principles were coming before them, in order to give practical and indisputable proof of his adherence to which, he must come forward to advocate them; and there was not one for the support of which he would more readily sacrifice personal comfort and convenience—there was none to which he was more warmly attached than that which for its end and purpose contemplated the severance of Christianity from the unholy alliance with the civil power to which in this country it had been subjected. (Applause.) It was said that they, in that country, were growing more and more conservative; but he knew that he was as destructive now with regard to what was evil as he was ten or fifteen years ago. (Laughter and applause.) They would hear from Mr. Miall of the progress the society had made in its labours, especially those which concerned the sister isle. All who had watched the manner in which Mr. Miall had conducted the proceedings which took place in the House of Commons on this question, admired the unceasing exertion with which he pursued his object—the skill, the admirable tact, and the competency which he evinced. Some had thought that, with a little native impetuosity, he might, perhaps, commit his supporters here and there, and give his opponents an advantage, but he had showed admirable ability and discretion in dealing with the question of the disendowment of all ecclesiastical establishments in the sister isle. (Applause.)

The Rev. H. Dowson rose amidst much applause, to propose the following resolution:—

That the present period in the history of Ireland affords peculiar facilities for the impartial and simultaneous disendowment of the various religious communities hitherto, in that country, in the receipt of the national property, and it is desirable, with an equitable regard to existing interests, that the policy of disendowment should be immediately acted upon in relation to Ireland.

Mr. Dowson, in the course of his speech, said:—

The endowment of the Established Church in Ireland is one of the most monstrous grievances on the face of the earth; it is a hindrance to the progress of evangelical truth, because its existence exasperates the adherents to the Church of Rome; its manifest injustice stings them to the very quick; and it has kindled, again and again, the fires of religious contention,—very easily kindled, but very difficult to quench. (Great applause.) I trust that we shall, not only to-night, but on some future and more important occasion, sustain Mr. Miall in the contest he is conducting in the cause of truth and righteousness, until the question be brought to a successful and triumphant issue. (Applause.) The principles and operations of this society I need not detail. With the Church of England I am not at enmity; I reverence its doctrine, I hold in affectionate remembrance the many faithful and devoted men who are to be found within it; but with the Established Church, as by law established, I have no sympathy. I hold it to be unjust, I believe it to be unscriptural, and I feel it to be my duty, not only to dissent from it, but on all occasions to protest against it. I trust that this contest will be brought to a speedy practical issue, and I feel confident that when we get the separation of Church and State—and get it we shall, for "truth is great, and must prevail"—our monarch's throne will rest upon a firmer basis, liberty will walk abroad unfettered, and I trust that the Episcopal Church of England will put on her beautiful garments, not the temporal garments in which she has been arrayed, but garments more spiritual and more ethereal. We do not wish the destruction of the Episcopal Church—God forbid that we should—but we say, "Let the captive loose her bonds, and let her go free." (Loud applause.)

Mr. MIALL, who was received with much applause, gave an outline of the plan for disendowing all sects in Ireland, and in doing so put forth many of the arguments urged by him at the late meeting in the London Tavern. He contended that in order to secure any chance of the Protestant Church, of the Protestant religion, making its way in Ireland as it does in other parts, there must be an entire equalisation of all religious parties in regard to the stand they take before the law. (Hear, hear.)

I remember very well that when one of my fellow-members, now no more, in the House of Commons, listened to a speech from Mr. Spooner in opposition to the endowment of Maynooth, he got up and told the House, in a very few short sentences, what seemed at the moment to be unwelcome truth, that "he believed that the honourable member for North Warwickshire had been chosen as the select instrument in the hands of God of putting an end to the Irish Church, the greatest monster of iniquity in modern times." There is something in that. (Hear, hear.) It is extremely curious to watch how all these things are tending towards the same result, things which are evidently intended by those who are concerned in them to produce exactly the opposite results. Mr. Spooner, a good man and an earnest man, is a man who believes that by any assistance or grant by the State for the support of institutions which are of the Roman Catholic religion, that State is incurring in the sight of God the guilt of participating in idolatry. That is his individual opinion, the opinion of the party with whom he is associated; and, under all circumstances, they say, "let us wash our hands of this iniquity," we must call upon the House of Commons, upon the constituencies, to get rid of this assistance to Roman Catholicism; although only 30,000, a year, it must be done away with on the principle that to give this support and assistance to the Roman Catholic

Church is to participate in the guilt of idolatry. Stimulated by the constituencies, the House of Commons gives Mr. Spooner a majority; it has said on three different occasions, "we will not endow the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland." Mr. Spooner will persist in presenting his proposition to the House of Commons. Then does it not appear that on the ground of common justice, that it is the time when we ought to come forward and say—we who go with him and assert the principle that he asserts—"if you are going to interfere with the arrangement made in 1800, and alter it with the view of some future arrangement which shall exclude the Roman Catholic population, whilst it leaves the Protestant population just where it was, and if you do this, we must submit to the country a much fairer and more equitable view of this subject. We will put endowments in their proper light before the House and the country at large, and call upon the representatives of the people to do that which is equitable and just; as, since they withhold (as they are right in doing) any endowment to the Roman Catholic Church, they ought to withhold endowments from all. (Cheers.) I do not now think I should have taken the course I did last session, but for the strong conviction impressed upon my mind by this circumstance. I did not invite Mr. Spooner to go forward with his motion, that was his own idea. I, it is true, supported him by my vote, although I did not assist him by my speech. But finding that I was lifting up my hand and saying "Aye" to a proposition which was to take the national funds from the Roman Catholic body, and which they employed for the education of their priests, I felt that in common justice I was bound to put the question in some such shape as that I and others would be enabled to say "Aye" also to the whole question of withholding endowments from all religious bodies. (Applause.) Under these circumstances, all that I had to do was to wait earnestly, vigilantly, constantly, for the particular opportunity that might seem to commend itself to my own mind as the fittest for the work I had to perform.

After referring to what had been done last session, Mr. Miall said it was his intention to renew his motion in another shape next session.

I shall propose that the endowment of religion in Ireland is quite unnecessary for religious purposes, is inequitable in its present arrangement, and ought, after securing existing life interests, to be put an end to. This will put the question so closely and decidedly before the country that the vote of the House of Commons will form a very fair standard by which those who are interested in ecclesiastical subjects may measure the worth of their members. I need not go into the question itself, but would rather just look at its prospects in the House of Commons, and estimate the prospects that are before us of accomplishing the result at which we aim. The first thing that we need is a further and fuller development of public opinion upon the point. (Hear, hear.) Because, although the House of Commons does not adequately represent the opinions of the people and of the age upon most points, yet at the same time, taken in the long run, it generally responds to the strong impulses of the constituencies. Respecting the English constituencies, I have no fear, if we can only keep the question alive for a short period. The matter of most importance is that we should be able to get hold of the earnest sympathies of the Irish people, because the matter concerns them most vitally; and we may hope that by keeping clear of all theological discussion of the matter, and placing the whole movement upon a basis of equity and justice, we shall be able to enlist that feeling in Ireland which will operate practically and powerfully towards the political accomplishment of the end we have in view. When the Roman Catholics see that we are sincere and in earnest, they will join us with all the power of a popular movement, and the question in the House of Commons will be one which it will only want a little impetus to decide. (Applause.) The endowment principle is one which cannot be sustained by any argument; it is so bad that it endures from the extreme badness of the thing; it is so bad that you cannot attempt to touch it without knocking it over; it is so entirely decayed, that if you don't keep your fingers off it, it will drop to pieces. Whenever the thing is touched, depend upon it, there will not be found half-a-dozen men who really could stand up, and, with a face that was serious, talk in favour of such an endowment. Such an institution cannot stand repeated assaults. (Applause.) I believe my resolution will secure upwards of 160 votes—I cannot say how many more, but I feel that it will not be less—and I am sure that we shall have a full House and good discussion of the question, as far as it can be discussed where everybody speaks on the same side. (Applause.)

As to the progress their question was making, he did not attribute to the agency of their society all these great results.

Far from it. God is working; working by events. But we have done something to teach the people what these events signify, and to enable the people to lay hold of the significance and moral of these events, and to turn them to a proper account. I dare challenge for ourselves the respect of all those who agree with us in principle, for although we may have made some mistakes, I will say that we have gradually emerged from a period of infancy and weakness to a period of strength, more especially political strength, and have gained a position in the political opinions of the people in a more rapid and constant manner than the most fervent friends of the cause had the slightest reason to anticipate. You will agree with me that it is a most important work, that the crisis is a most eventful crisis; and if you can sustain us you are bound to sustain us zealously, for we are doing not our work but your work. Send us to Parliament—I speak to all constituencies which my voice can reach—men who can represent our principles; and who will do it—(applause)—men whom the whipper-in shall know cannot be influenced by any argument that he can bring to bear upon their mind—give us a phalanx of men who can stand together, bound to the same principles and the same policy—give us fifty such men, and we will do anything in reason with the cause we have in common, anything that is founded on honour and justice and equity. . . . We have good reason to expect, from what we have seen, that if we are only watchful, zealous, and persevering, and place our dependence upon Him who has the whole in His hand, the triumph will take place; and those who live to see that triumph will bless God for allowing them to partake in it. But if we should not



live to see it, we may safely leave all in the hands of Him who guides the affairs of nations for the advancement of His Church. It is in this spirit that we make our appeal to you, to treat it as a serious matter, worthy of devoting your energies to its accomplishment, so that hereafter, whenever the time of success arrives, you may look back with satisfaction on the course which you have adopted with reference to the separation of the Church from the State. (Great applause.)

The resolution was carried *nem. dis.*

Rev. J. P. CHOWN, in an earnest speech, proposed—

That it is requisite for the maintenance and extension of pure and undebased religion that religious institutions should cease to be dependent on the support and patronage of the Civil Government, and be sustained by the freewill offerings of their adherents.

The Rev. D. FRASER, of Airedale College, seconded the resolution, in a speech of great length.

Rev. J. G. MIALl then took the chair vacated by Rev. Dr. Acworth; and, on the motion of the Rev. W. THOMAS and the Rev. H. J. RYLAND, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Miall, M.P., and met with a brief acknowledgment from the honourable gentleman, and the proceedings terminated.

#### THE NEW PAROCHIAL CEMETERIES—THE CLERICAL FEES.

The following important letter from the Home Secretary to the Town-council of Tynemouth, states more clearly and emphatically than any previous communication from the same quarter, the principle on which Burial Boards should construct tables of fees:—

Whitehall, Nov. 25, 1856.

Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and to acquaint you, for the information of the Tynemouth Burial Board, that a case with respect to burial fees in new cemeteries has been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and that they are of opinion that the table of fees and payments to be submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State must comprise the Board charges exclusively, and that those charges should be the same in the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the ground. They have further advised that a table of fees appearing uniform, but including the Church fees for burials in consecrated ground, would be a gross violation of the law. It may be convenient that the table to be fixed in the burial ground should also show, in a separate column, the fees to which the minister, clerk, and sexton are respectively entitled for burials in consecrated ground; but as the Burial Board has no authority to fix these last-mentioned fees, such statement will not be binding on those entitled to receive such fees, or upon those liable to pay them. When the amount of these fees cannot be quite accurately ascertained, a distinct notice should be appended to the table, that, in addition to the fees payable to the board, other fees are due by law to the incumbent or minister, clerk, and sexton, in respect of interment in the consecrated portion of the cemetery. The table of fees thus made out should be printed, pursuant to the 15th and 16th Vic., cap. 85, sec. 34 (after approval by the Secretary of State), and be affixed, and at all times continued, in some conspicuous part of the burial ground.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. MASSEY.

Mr. T. C. Litch, Town Clerk of Tynemouth.

#### OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

HORSHAM.—At a recent vestry, the Rev. E. James, who led the opposition, objected to several items in the estimates, which were expunged on a show of hands, no poll being demanded. The estimate was also rejected as a whole, on which the reverend chairman said he would fix a poll on his own responsibility; which was protested against. On a rate being moved, an amendment in favour of a voluntary subscription was proposed, but the chairman would not receive it. The resolution was lost by a large majority, but, on a poll, it was carried by seventy-nine votes, but by a majority of only eight voters. The rate party made greater efforts than their opponents, and are crestfallen at the power of an opposition of which they had no previous conception.

STONE-STRATFORD.—The Rev. J. Ashby, writing to a local journal, thus describes the proceedings at a recent vestry meeting: "I went to the meeting to express my views calmly and briefly, but was prevented. One man insulted me; two others tried to put me down by clamour; I made repeated efforts to obtain a hearing, and was bullied down. Finding myself beset by three or four furies, I hastened to a close by proposing a subscription instead of a rate, testifying to the readiness of the Dissenters to bear their part, which was haughtily refused. I then proposed an amendment, which was not adopted; neither was the proposal for a rate definitely and legally decided; it was left uncertain whether parties really voted or not. I then demanded a poll of the town, which was confirmed, but at the earnest request of two or three persons it was withdrawn, with a resolution to reserve other measures to a future time. Now, friends and neighbours, I ask this plain question, Is this the way of laying a Church-rate required by law? Your good sense will answer, no." A few days afterwards, a meeting was held, at which a statement of these proceedings was given to the inhabitants, and it was also agreed to invite Mr. Carvell Williams, of the Liberation of Religion Society, to give an address on the general question, while the subject was fresh in the minds of the people. Mr. Williams accordingly lectured on Wednesday last, in the public room of the town, on "Voluntarism versus Coercion; or Right and Wrong Modes of Supporting Religion," and in the course of his lecture, exposed the fallaciousness of the statements usually relied upon in defence of Church-rates. The Rev. J. Ashby presided, and the Rev. E. L. Forster and Messrs. Hayes, Butcher, and Woollett took part in the proceedings, which were kept up with great spirit to a late hour. Opposition to church-rates is a new thing in the town, but it is hoped that, a beginning having been made, the anti-rate party

will succeed in putting a stop to such proceedings as those of the recent vestry meeting.

CHURCH-RATE BATTLE AT OXFORD.—On Thursday last a vestry meeting was held at St. Michael's Church, Oxford, for the purpose of receiving the churchwardens' estimate of the expenses of the current year, and to make a rate to meet the same. The Rev. F. Metcalfe, B.D., minister of the parish, presided. The churchwardens proposed a rate of 2d. in the pound. Mr. Alderman Sadler moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Luff, chemist, a Dissenter, that the expenses be paid out of the rents of the parish, and not by a rate. On a division the numbers were—for the rate, 22; against it, 25. The Rev. H. Wall demanded a poll, which terminated as follows: for the rate, 76 votes, given by 50 ratepayers; against, 45 votes, given by 40 ratepayers; thus giving a majority of 31 votes and 10 ratepayers in favour of the rate. On the result being communicated to the vestry, Mr. Alderman Sadler advised the ratepayers not to pay the rate, but to allow their goods to be seized.

THE WATFORD RATE DISPUTE.—In consequence of the disputes between the Rev. R. L. James and the churchwardens and parishioners of Watford, there has been no Church-rate made this year for paying the parish officers and the expenses attending the Church service. The churchwardens having declined to act in the matter, Mr. Clutterbuck, the vicar's churchwarden, decided to call a meeting himself. The vestry took place on Thursday last, the Rev. R. L. James in the chair. Mr. Clutterbuck proposed, and the Earl of Essex seconded, a rate of 1d. in the pound. After discussion, a show of hands was taken, when there appeared—for the rate, 10; against, 40. A poll was demanded. The poll will continue open until Tuesday next at four o'clock.—*Hertford Mercury*.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S FIRST SERMON.—The Right Rev. Dr. Tait preached his first sermon as Bishop of London on Sunday afternoon at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. He made a touching reference to the distressing circumstances under which the see of London had become vacant, and to his own bereavement—the loss of five of his children at Carlisle from fever. The sermon, which was thoroughly evangelical in tone, was listened to by an overwhelming congregation, among whom were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Derby, Lord Elcho, M.P., Viscount Chelsea, M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., the Bishop of Jamaica, and many other persons of distinction. The ceremony of installing Dr. Tait will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral to-morrow (Thursday.)

THE NEW BISHOP OF RIPON.—On Friday, Lord Palmerston offered to the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, the Rector of St. Giles, much to his surprise, the vacant bishopric of Ripon, which that gentleman has accepted. This appointment will give satisfaction to what is commonly called the Evangelical party in the Church. Mr. Bickersteth—or rather the Bishop of Ripon—is a son of the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, and was nephew of the late Lord Langdale. Originally intended for the medical profession, he is even now a member of the College of Surgeons and of Apothecaries' Hall. He studied at St. Thomas's Hospital, and as a medical student was generally remarked for his great ability and high moral conduct. Instead, however, of following his profession, he determined to enter the Church, and went to Cambridge for that purpose. Shortly after his ordination he became curate of Clapham Old Church, and subsequently the incumbency of St. John, Clapham-rise, was offered to him and accepted. There he particularly distinguished himself, filling the large church to overflowing. On the death of the Rev. J. E. Tyler the rectory of St. Giles was offered to Mr. Bickersteth, which, after a great deal of hesitation, he accepted. At St. John's, Clapham, his income was about 1,000l. per annum, and, although the rectory of St. Giles was nominally more, yet Mr. Bickersteth soon found that he was a great loser by the change. The principal part of the income was made up of fees from interments in the burial-ground belonging to the parish, situate in St. Pancras. When this ground was closed, under the provisions of the Metropolitan Burials Act, of course this source of income was lost, so that, after paying two curates, Mr. Bickersteth found himself peculiarly worse off than when he was at Clapham. His popularity, however, followed him to St. Giles's; that large church soon became as full as the one he had left, and in a short time he was appointed to a canonry of Salisbury Cathedral. Mr. Bickersteth had no notion of the honour intended him by Lord Palmerston, as he was, at the time of his appointment, a candidate for the Golden Lectureship, which he would probably have obtained. He is a man of great talent, untiring energy, and a most powerful preacher. If Lord Palmerston had gone carefully through the clergy list he would not have made a happier selection, or one more calculated to give general satisfaction. The present bishop is but a little above forty.—*Observer*.

MOVEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—The Bishop of Oxford has, through his chaplain, summoned a meeting of the clergy of the neighbourhood for Tuesday, to consider what steps are advisable, on the part of the Tractarian body, as regards Archdeacon Denison's affair. The circular addressed to the clergy invited states that the meeting had his lordship's approval. "The Tractarian leaders," says a letter from Oxford, "are said to be sorely disconcerted at the difficulties in which the pertinacious archdeacon has involved them; and Dr. Pusey, in conversation with a certain well-known Head of a College, is stated to have said that his hopes rested in the Court of Appeal, but that, if the decision of that court should be unfavourable, then his 'course would be clear'."

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE CEMETERY QUESTION.—A rumour prevails, and has several times found its way into print, that our bishop, feeling the weight of years upon his shoulders, is desirous of re-

tiring upon half-pay. What a blessing it will be to society in general, what a restoration of peace and repose to our diocese in particular, when the happy event arrives,—or when it shall please Providence in any way to relieve us of such a burden. . . .

In no other diocese do we hear of such bickerings as Dr. Phillpotts keeps alive by his bigoted and insulting demands. In Plymouth, the Cemetery Company has been impoverished by the demands of the Church—a burden has been laid upon it for ever of fees to clergymen of district churches who never had an inch of ground in which to bury a corpse, and who do no work for the pay that they receive. In that cemetery ground the bishop compelled the directors to separate the State religionist from his Nonconforming friend by a wall, and we regret so say that some of our dissenting townsmen acceded to the insulting requirement. In Penzance and other places the bishop has enforced the same terms as the price upon which he will allow any of his clergy to officiate in their cemeteries. The people of Tiverton, to their great honour be it spoken, have resisted the insult. The civil authorities there have not only refused to accede to the bishop's demand, but they have set the bishop at defiance and have shown him that the beautiful service of the Church can, in their opinion, be as well read by a layman as by a Clerical-Consecrate. The first person buried at the commencement of this holy war was a town-councillor. His brother councillors followed him to the grave, and the Mayor read the service. The board determined that there should not be a wall such as the bishop demanded to separate the two parts of the ground. Thereupon the bishop withdrew his licence from the clergyman who officiated there, and now he has moved the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule calling upon the Tiverton Burial Board to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue commanding them to put the burial-ground lately purchased by the board in such a state as to be fit for consecration. He has got his rule nisi, and we shall have the question argued and decided by an authority superior to the bishop, and uninfluenced at all events by his arrogant pride and his intolerant bigotry. The man who could for his own convenience send down to Plymouth a box of earth to be sprinkled over a field, and thus to consecrate it, rather than come to a place infected at that time with cholera, for fear of incurring personal danger, is not exactly the person to inspire us with a very high estimate of the importance or necessity of a rite on which, for his own personal comfort, he sets so slight a value.—*Plymouth Journal*.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE AND THE NEW BISHOP OF RIPON.—On Sunday evening, the Hon. Dr. Montague Villiers, Bishop of Carlisle, preached at St. Giles's Church, Holborn, and mentioned to the congregation the circumstance of the appointment of their rector, the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, to the vacant bishopric of Ripon. The right reverend prelate adverted in glowing terms to the zeal which the bishop nominate has shown since he was appointed rector of the parish, on the death of the Rev. John Endell Tyler, in 1851, in all matters pertaining to education and care for the poor, as well as in his ordinary clerical ministrations. The tie which existed between a pastor and his flock was, he said, of so solemn and endearing a nature that no words of his could adequately describe the sense which he entertained of its importance. He remarked that it was no secret that the Government intended to appoint to the rectory of St. Giles's, in succession to Mr. Bickersteth, a clergyman who would preach the Gospel as faithfully and as unreservedly as he had preached it, a circumstance which was one on which he could congratulate the congregation. Mr. Bickersteth will take leave of his parishioners shortly after Christmas.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON THE DENISON JUDGMENT.—A pamphlet by the Bishop of Exeter on the Denison case appeared on Thursday. He commences by saying: "In some particulars I venture to think that your apprehensions are unfounded"—especially as to the revival of the Statute of Elizabeth, and the making the Articles the sole test of doctrine. His lordship defends the statute, and points out that it dealt only with the Articles. He contends that the Archdeacon ought to have been allowed to show that his doctrines were not directly contrary to the Articles, and the Court should have gone from the Articles to the Homilies, and the Consecration Offices, referred to in them—but it had no right to inquire whether the doctrines in question were "Catholic or un-Catholic, agreeable to Scripture or opposed to it, in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer or utterly inconsistent with it." If it was not clear that the doctrine was "directly contrary" to the Articles, there should have been an acquittal. His lordship expresses his regret that when the Archdeacon presented a passage from Bishop Andrewes, in the paper delivered at the time of sentence, the Court had pronounced that a "reiteration" of the errors. His lordship proceeds to advise his clergy to "be patient, but be not indifferent." . . . "Be not quite sure that the case is really so bad as you may think it." . . . "Do not scribe to the judgment more authority than belongs to it. It may turn out, in settling the questions, and the consequences of the questions, which are, or shall be, raised before the Judges of the Queen's Bench, that there has not been the Judgment of the Court at all. Certainly, I apprehend, if of any, it has been the Judgment only of the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, in which the Archbishop sate *pro hac vice*, not thereby investing it with any higher power than belongs to any other Consistorial Court whatever." His lordship refers to the report of the possibility that the whole proceeding may be declared illegal. His lordship goes on to say—"I would guard myself against being supposed to assent to the doctrinal statement which has led to that proceeding." . . . "I deemed it



necessary to give a special caution [to the recently-ordained] against committing themselves to statements on high and mysterious matters, which neither Holy Scripture, nor the Catholic Church, nor our own branch of it, has ever required its members to believe." . . . "That the Body and Blood of Christ are really and specially present in the Holy Eucharist, I most entirely believe." . . . "nay, I rejoice to know that even the Articles . . . recognise this principle by affirming, that in the Supper 'the body of Christ is given,' without any of that limitation or qualification which is spoken of in respect to receiving—given to all—whether to life, or to condemnation—but 'given only in a heavenly and spiritual manner.' What that real presence of Christ's Body so given is, what that *caelestis et spiritualis ratio* in which it is given, taken, and eaten, whether it be not a presence altogether *sui generis*—a presence which no tongue of man can describe, no intellect of man can comprehend—are questions which I submit to the sober-minded, I will not say to be determined, but to be pondered with awe and reverence and humble thankfulness."

**THE REPORTED RETIREMENT OF THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER** is denied.

**THE GOLDEN LECTURESHIP.**—The election for the Golden Lecturehip took place on Saturday. The duties of the office consist of preaching one sermon every Tuesday morning, in the church of St. Margaret, Lothbury, for which the lecturer receives 450*l.* per annum. The present vacancy was caused by the promotion of Mr. Melvill to a stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. The number of candidates on this occasion was thirty-eight, many of whom are popular preachers. From the first it was considered that the election would virtually lie between the Rev. R. Bickersteth, Daniel Moore, C. Molyneux, and Dr. Croly. However, Lord Palmerston, on Friday, appointed Mr. Bickersteth to the Bishopric of Ripon, and that reverend gentleman immediately withdrew. The contest, nevertheless, was remarkably severe and close, the Rev. Daniel Moore being only returned by one vote; the Rev. C. Molyneux being second. The final numbers on the ballot were for Mr. Moore, 19; for Mr. Molyneux, 18. Dr. Croly was left far behind.

**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.**—It is reported that St. John's College has already met and determined upon the abolition of all restrictions, the College to be open to every one who is a British subject. This is a great step at once in a college hitherto considered as the academic stronghold of antiquated prejudice.—*Times*.

**MR. JAMES HEYWOOD, M.P.** for North Lancashire, was last week admitted to the degree of B.A., at a congregation of the University of Cambridge. The honourable gentleman was for some time a scholar at the University, but being unable conscientiously to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, subscription to which has hitherto been a necessary preliminary to taking a degree, he was unable to graduate. Now, when principally by his own exertions a more liberal system rules at the University, he is appropriately one of the first dissenters that takes up a degree at his *alma mater*.

**REFUSAL TO BURY A DISSENTER.**—A correspondent of the *West Surrey Times*, writing from Elstead, says, "Mr. Charles Waterman, of Mousehill, died a few days since. His bereaved widow applied to the clergyman for permission to bury the body in Milford churchyard. This was refused, or rather the reverend gentleman intimated his determination not to permit the corpse to be taken into the church, nor to have funeral service read at the grave; the ground of refusal—because the deceased was a Dissenter."

**NEW MARRIAGE ACTS.**—No notices of marriage are to be read before the guardians after the 31st December, 1856, and no banns of marriage need be published in Church unless the parties wish it. It is only to give twenty-one days' notice at the Superintendent-Registrar's office, and on that officer's certificate parties may be married at church, or at the register-office or any licensed dissenting chapel. A notice is to be suspended in the Superintendent-Registrar's office for twenty-one days in all cases where a licence is not required, and where a licence is required, the licence is reduced from 3*l.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*

**ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES IN PRUSSIA.**—The official newspaper, the *Prussian Correspondence*, continues to report the discussions in the Ecclesiastical Conference of the Prussian Protestant Church. In the last sitting, the question of Confession of Faith was under discussion. The attempt was made a quarter of a century ago to effect a fusion of the Lutheran and the so-called Reformed Churches. This was done at the time with the object of creating a true State Church in Prussia, and a strong Protestant organization to make it the better able to resist the attacks of Catholicism. A new Liturgy was drawn up at the time, in which the main point of difference between the followers of Luther and those of Zuinglius and Calvin, namely, the formula employed at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, was treated in a way which a portion of the Lutherans always considered as prejudicial to their confession of faith. Free expression has been given in the conference to the complaints of the Lutherans, and it is chiefly from that quarter that attempts are again made to dissolve the union, at least so far as the Liturgy is concerned, and to re-erect the different Protestant churches united in the Prussian State Church on their old historical foundation, and in their old territorial divisions. As a corollary to this question, the conference has had, of course, to treat a second, of high practical importance, namely, whether, in case of such a division, the parishes were to be allotted to the different churches by historical precedents, or by the choice of the parishioners. On this point great difference of opinion seems to have prevailed.

## Religious Intelligence.

**DEAL, KENT. — RECOGNITION SERVICE.**—On Wednesday evening week, the Rev. J. T. Bartram was publicly recognised as pastor of the Church and minister of the congregation assembling in the Congregational Chapel, Lower-street. At five o'clock, tea was provided in the school-room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, and appropriate mottoes. At six o'clock, the proceedings were commenced by singing and prayer, and the election of M. B. Tutton, Esq., of Milton Cottage (one of the deacons), to occupy the chair. The usual questions were put by the Rev. T. Waller, of Wingham, and answered, on the part of the Church, by the senior deacon: the replies of the pastor were deemed highly satisfactory. Mr. Waller, in an impressive manner, invoked the Divine blessing on the union. A hymn was next sung, and addresses on the following subjects were delivered: "The Functions of the Pastorate," by the Rev. J. Spink, of Dover; "The Duties of the Church to the Pastor," by the Rev. T. Blandford, of Herne Bay; "The Reciprocal Obligations of Church Members," by the Rev. Dr. Hillier, of Sandwich; "The Church's Duty to the World," by the Rev. W. Grigsby, of Dover. The Rev. W. Garwood (Baptist) also addressed the assembly. The Rev. J. T. Bartram proposed, and the Rev. J. Richards seconded, the presentation of "a vote of thanks to the ministers, chairman, and friends who had done so much to promote the happiness of all present." This was acknowledged by the chairman, and the Rev. T. Blandford, on behalf of the ministers and friends. The doxology was then sung, and the meeting separated, the interest having been sustained throughout. Letters were received from the Rev. H. Cresswell, of Canterbury, Revs. H. J. Bevis, of Ramsgate, S. E. Toomer, of Wingham, and J. Clark, of Whitstable, indicative of their sympathy with the object of the meeting and inability to be present.

**EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.**—The Rev. B. Harris Cowper, of Poplar, has been appointed secretary of the above society, whose object is to disseminate information respecting the state of religion upon the European Continent, and to assist the Evangelical societies and Churches which have been formed there.

**HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS AND ORPHANS OF MISSIONARIES.**—On the 25th ult., the inscription stone of the new building designed for the above object was laid by the Earl of Shaftesbury, on a site adjoining the Congregational Church situated contiguous to the Blackheath station of the North Kent Railway. The building, designed by W. G. and E. Habershon, will be of the Tudor style of architecture, of red brick, with stone dressings. The builder is Mr. W. Higgs, of Palace New-road, Stangate. The object of the institutions, established about four years, is to institute a home and school for the sons of missionaries absent on their mission, as also their orphans. At present there are about forty-one boys in the school, but the new establishment will be adapted for 100 children, and will require an outlay of 4,500*l.* After the ceremony, a large number of ladies and gentlemen partook of a *dejeuner*, laid out in one of the corridors of the railway station, it being converted into a very comfortable banqueting hall by curtains of striped cloth, which, with the elegant coloured draperies, were fitted by B. Edgington, of Duke-street, London-bridge. Lord Shaftesbury, in a very eloquent address, having pointed out the necessity of educating and maintaining the sons of missionaries while their natural protectors were carrying the Gospel into foreign lands, and the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, A. Pellatt, Esq., M.P., J. Payne, Esq., also forcibly advocating the cause, the proceeding closed with the usual vote of thanks.

**LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES AT MAZEPOND.**—The second of the Maze-pond lectures to working men was delivered in the vestry of Maze-pond Chapel, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 26th, by William E. Humble, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the Royal South London Dispensary. The chair was occupied by James Keighley, Esq. The subject of the lecture, as announced, was, "The Microscope—its Teachings." The lecturer was provided with two valuable microscopes, also with a series of excellent diagrams, with which he explained and illustrated his lecture. The power and value of the microscope were spoken of in connexion with the various theories concerning light, and other scientific phenomena, which had been entertained, and especial attention was called to the power of the microscope in displaying the beauty of the works of the Creator in contrast with the roughness of even the finest works of man. The sting of a wasp was shown in comparison with the point of a needle, also the fibres of a leaf in comparison with a piece of fine lace. This lecture was well attended by working men, and the Doctor's style was alike adapted to the artisan and the scholar. The next lecture will be delivered on the 3rd December, by John Easty, Esq., subject—"Oratory and Orators."

**NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.**—An interesting service was held in the Queen's-rooms, Lugley-street, on Thursday evening, November 20, in connexion with the recognition of the Rev. John Elrick, M.A., as pastor of the Church as-sembling in St. James's-street Chapel, Newport. A numerous assembly of Christian friends sat down to tea. The Rev. C. H. Bateman, of Reading, was afterwards called on to preside. Mr. Bateman bore testimony to the zeal, the acceptance, and success with which Mr. Elrick had laboured in other parts of the Saviour's vineyard. After singing, Mr. Aldridge, one of the deacons of the church, introduced the more immediate business of the evening. The newly-appointed pastor followed with an address, in which he stated the principles on which he purposed to conduct his ministry, and the leadings of Divine Providence by which he had been directed to New-

port. The recognition prayer, imploring the Divine blessing on the pastor and people, was offered by the Rev. William Warden, M.A., of Ventnor. Interesting and appropriate addresses were then delivered on the following subjects, by the following ministers: On a Minister Entering on a New Sphere of Labour, by the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, of Ryde; on the Duties of a Christian Church on Receiving a New Pastor, by the Rev. William Froggat, of Newport; Our Distinctive Principles as Protestant Nonconformists, by the Rev. Joseph Waite, B.A., of East Cowes; on Christian Union, by the Rev. Daniel Jennings, Baptist minister, of Newport; an address to those not in fellowship with the Church, by the Rev. Thomas Mann, of West Cowes. Appropriate hymns were sung during the evening, and the services of the day were closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Wesleyan minister, of Newport.

**PREACHING AT A FAIR.**—On Tuesday, an instance of religious zeal was manifested at Sheffield, under somewhat unusual circumstances. It being the winter cheese and pleasure fair, there was an unusual throng of people in the town, and the Revs. James Moorhouse and W. Wilkinson, two of the most popular clergymen in the town, along with several other clergymen, ministers of other denominations, and town missionaries, took advantage of the occasion to deliver religious addresses to the people, who had assembled to witness the entertainments of the fair. They chose a situation on the Haymarket (which adjoins the principal route to the fair ground), so as not to interfere with the movements of the crowd, and to be beyond the reach of the music and noise on the fair-ground, and they used a waggon for a platform. The ministers succeeded in attracting around them a large assemblage of persons, who listened very attentively, and conducted themselves in a very quiet and orderly manner. The addresses, with short intervals for singing, were continued for about two hours, and no attempt was made to interrupt or disturb the proceedings. Tracts were distributed to the listeners, and to other persons on and about the fair-ground, a grant of 20,000 having been made by the Religious Tract Society for the purpose.

**SPECIAL SERVICES AT BIRMINGHAM.**—It was lately resolved by the Rev. J. C. Miller to try the interesting experiment of a series of special services and sermons in St. Martin's Church in Birmingham, with the view of endeavouring to reach the working classes. From the reports given, the experiment has been of the most encouraging character. The service commenced on each evening at half-past seven, being preceded, on each occasion, by special prayer-meeting in one of the school-rooms. The prayers were directed more immediately to the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the town, the congregations, the preachers, and the Church at large. These were offered on successive occasions by the Revs. G. Lea, Incumbent of Christ Church; Rev. W. Cockin, Rector of St. George's; Rev. G. Pettitt, of St. Jude's; the Rev. Dr. McNeile, and the Rev. J. C. Miller. Nearly all the clergy of the town were present at one or other of the services. The congregations were overflowing on the first evenings of the week, and throughout the week large and cheering. The number of artisans was strikingly large, and it is reported by the Scripture-readers that the attendance of this class progressively increased on each evening. Sermons were preached by Dr. McNeile, on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday and Thursday by the Rev. J. C. Ryle. On Friday and Saturday by the Rev. J. C. Miller. The services were simple and solemn, and we learn from the incumbent that they have called forth much prayer from God's people and left a deep impression of gratitude and encouragement. Not the least pleasing incident of the week was the unsolicited offering of special prayer in some of the Dissenting chapels, among others at Carr's-lane, and by the Wesleyans, for a blessing on the services. The Rev. J. Angell James was among Mr. Miller's hearers on one of the evenings.—*Record*.

**SUNDERLAND.**—The members of the psalmody class and others interested in the improvement of psalmody in connexion with Ebenezer Congregational Church, Fawcett-street, to the number of about 170, held a social *soirée* in the lecture-room adjoining the chapel, on Monday evening week, to present their pastor, the Rev. G. C. Maitland, M.A., with a silver tea-service, as a small memento of their high appreciation of his services. Mr. Maitland thanked his kind friends with all his heart for the most unexpected and valuable testimonial with which they had presented him, and expressed his determination to redouble his humble efforts to raise the psalmody in connexion with his Church to such a point of perfection as its importance demanded. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. T. Steele, W. Moore, W. Sutherland, T. Rutherford, jun., and R. Atkinson. Various pieces of sacred music were also sung by members of the class, accompanied by a piano, a harmonium, and violoncello.

**THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—A proposition has been made to raise the annual income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society to 150,000*l.* In the columns of the *Watchman*, Mr. Budgett, the chairman of the late Leeds meeting, urged this upon the attention of the Connexion. Spread over the whole membership of the body, it is at the rate of a subscription of 10*s.* each. Mr. Budgett has promised to give the last 1,000*l.* necessary, and Mr. Farmer the last but one. The present gross income of the society is 107,094*l.*

**TOTTEREDGE, HERTS.**—On Wednesday, the 19th November, a meeting was held in Totteredge Chapel, for the purpose of publicly recognising the Rev. W. Lawson Brown, M.A., (formerly of Lynn), as minister of the place. Previous to the public meeting, a numerous company partook of tea in the adjoining school-room. The services in the chapel were commenced by the Rev. C. Biddle



of Barnet, who gave out a hymn and engaged in prayer; after which, John Henry Paget, Esq., who presided, introduced the business of the evening in an admirable speech. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Revs. J. Kennedy, M.A., W. Owen, and D. Nimmo, of London; P. Smith, B.A., of Mill-hill; W. L. Brown, John Charles Thorowgood, F. J. Wood, and Robert Wilkinson, Esqrs. The recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. C. R. Howell, of Finchley. The chapel was quite full, the addresses were excellent, and a most cordial feeling pervaded the assembly. Mr. Brown enters upon his new sphere of labour with very encouraging prospects.

WORCESTER.—The Rev. Dr. Redford, after having been for more than thirty years pastor of the body of Congregational Dissenters, assembling at Angel-street Chapel, in this city, has been compelled to resign his charge from ill-health.

### Correspondence.

#### SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING RAGGED-SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—At the present time, when so much consideration is given to the requirements of our youthful criminal population, I am afraid we are in some danger of forgetting the claims of those young persons with whom the law has hitherto found no fault, but who yet, in consequence of their unavoidable acquaintance with poverty and vice, are at all times peculiarly liable to be overpowered by temptation, and ensnared by the deceitfulness of sin.

The question which must, ere long, be earnestly taken up and solved, is: What measures of a preventive nature—what moral stimulants—can be brought to bear upon the necessities of this large and deeply-interesting class? It is as far from my purpose as it is beyond my power to reply, in anything like a comprehensive manner, to this question. I merely desire to point out one direction in which some progress may be made. Could not, let me ask, a little more than has up to this time been effected, be done for those poor boys who, having arrived at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, have either ceased to attend, or are about to leave our London ragged-schools? It does seem to me a pity, that at the very time when the value of the moral training of which they have been the subjects is to be tested, or, in other words, at the most critical period of their lives, these boys should be almost entirely lost sight of and forgotten. I feel deeply convinced that it is both necessary and desirable to supplement, or follow up, the teaching of the ragged-school; and my belief, moreover, is confirmed by the fact (quoted from official returns in 1850, and discovered by Lord Stanley to be equally true in 1856) "that although youths from fifteen to twenty-five years of age constitute only one-tenth of the population, they commit one-fourth of all the crime in the country." Nor can I deem this want the less urgent on account of the large increase that will shortly take place in the number of reformatories; because it is not beyond the range of probability that when the youths in whose behalf I address you become aware of the existence and objects of such institutions, they may see less distinctly the evil and disadvantage of criminal conduct. But, without taking up space with introductory observations, I will now respectfully submit, that in connexion with every ragged-school there should be a reading-room or institute, furnished with a library, well, but not exclusively, supplied with scientific and mechanical works—a copy of each daily, and of two or three weekly newspapers, two or three copies of *Household Words*, *Chambers' Journal*, and the *Leisure Hour*. In addition, arrangements should be made for the frequent delivery of plain, practical, and useful lectures. Memberships might be constituted by a small payment, say of 6d. per quarter.

For elder scholars, and those who have, or ought to have recently been such, an adjunct of this kind would, I think, be found an invaluable refuge from the streets—a channel for the communication of healthy knowledge, and a means of substituting a pure literary taste in the place of that excited desire which finds its gratification in the low, unnatural, and baneful trash weekly journalists so unsparingly supply. Now, there may be a few individuals who imagine that a superior sort of evening school would meet the want I am alluding to. To these I would, with all deference, reply, that the above class have arrived at that period in the life of youth in which recent experience is all but ignored, and an impatience to assume the position of manhood is felt—the time, I mean when boys will neither be treated as, nor called, "school boys." And of this, their peculiar characteristic, let me observe, that it must not (as is too commonly the case) be regarded as something to be put down, but rather as the stock upon which we may eventually graft an intelligent self-reliance and a genuine independence.

In the foregoing remarks I have been influenced by a desire to see some agency set on foot which shall comprehend many of the advantages, without the restraints, of a school; and also by a wish that the destitute youths of our metropolis should have the opportunity given them of coming into more frequent contact with—perhaps the greatest educational engine of our day—an enlightened and virtuous newspaper press. But, in order to make ragged reading-rooms really valuable, it would be needful to secure the hearty co-operation of many earnest, intelligent, Christian men. Much in the way of superintendence, pecuniary aid, and personal service, would be required. Sure I am, however, that the outlay would be as nothing to the vast benefits conferred. If, during the long winter evenings only, we could offer to shivering, purposeless, ill-clad wanderers of our courts and alleys, the attraction of a warm, well-ventilated, well-lighted room, a truly estimable object would be gained; but if, besides this, we bring them directly under influences calculated to make them worthy citizens of this world, and heirs of the brighter one above, who shall estimate the good we achieve? I will only further trespass upon your patience to express my anxiety to see a little more done towards helping forward the neglected boys of London in their everyday life. I hope to see the time when there shall be a more apparent and real everyday sympathy with them: when all those unchristian prejudices which make us shrink from, and feel repelled by, poverty and wretchedness in the streets, in their squalid homes, or anywhere save in the comparative seclusion of the Sunday-school, or ragged church, shall be destroyed; when, in a word—seeing that God has put

no higher price upon one soul than another—we shall come to feel and act more as equals than as patrons of the poor.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
F. D.

P. S. As it may be supposed that the project above shortly indicated would necessitate a large outlay upon bricks and mortar, I would just say that one of the two or more rooms of which many ragged-schools consist, could, during six evenings of the week, be devoted to the purpose alluded to without much inconvenience.

### THE "RIVULET" CONTROVERSY.

TO THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ.—AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THOSE WHO, ZEALOUS FOR EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANITY, SAY "WITHDRAW THE PROTEST."

DEAR SIR.—In a letter which you have published, addressed to Mr. Binney and myself, the following sentences occur:—"Our Missionary Meeting is close at hand; and I have reason to believe, that no invitation will be sent to either of yourselves, nor your co-protesters, for either the pulpit or the platform, till the protest be withdrawn. . . . The Weigh-house is the sanctuary where I love occasionally to worship, and Surrey Chapel is so familiar to me, from being the favourite chapel of my boyhood, that the dread of Ichabod being written on either, by Him who is a jealous God, and whose purpose it is that his co-equal Son shall reign King of kings and Lord of lords, has prevented my going to either, since these discussions have commenced." The mere quotation of these words will be sufficient to suggest the inquiry, whether silence would not be the most appropriate reply to such a letter. But I give you credit for good motives. In your attachment to Evangelical truth I heartily share. Diligent misrepresentation is very likely to have led many other persons into the same erroneous supposition that, by signing the protest, I have lent my sanction to the Negative Theology, which, equally with yourself, I repudiate. The cause of truth may thus, for a time, suffer through misconception. I have, therefore, resolved not to treat your letter with the indifference which its extraordinary threat strongly urged and would have amply justified.

Before I give you my reasons for not withdrawing the Protest, allow me to express my surprise at the grounds on which you refuse to recognise as faithful ministers of Christ those who signed it. One of our brethren having been charged with heresy, instead of receiving with thankfulness our testimony to the soundness of his faith, you charge heresy not only on him, but on us also! Because he does not express his sentiments in terms which satisfy you, those who have better opportunities of knowing him, and who are satisfied, must be also condemned, in spite of their own repeatedly published views of religion, with which you are satisfied! Instead of condemning the fifteen along with the one, might not the charity which "rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth," have embraced the one on the testimony of the fifteen? If you were previously satisfied with the doctrines taught at the Weigh-house and at Surrey Chapel, might you not have inferred that the ministers of those Churches would scarcely have warranted the substantial orthodoxy of one who was little better than a Socinian or a Deist? But if, as your letter implies, you suspect them also, you can easily satisfy your doubts by examining their works. The last missionary sermon preached at Surrey Chapel has been published, under the title of "Sacrifice," and as that subject is the one in which of all others we are most in danger of a negative theology, you can readily ascertain whether you are warranted in the fear that Ichabod may be written on the walls which re-echo similar instructions every Sabbath-day. In reference to your missionary meetings, let me remind you that the services of ministers are rendered by them at great sacrifice of time and ease, and with no other remuneration than the highest of all, the pleasure of doing good. I should be glad if I could avail myself of a twentieth part of the opportunities presented me of advocating missionary and kindred enterprises, but if I cannot do this except by surrendering my Christian liberty at the dictation of others, I should feel that to such work I had not been summoned by Him to whom alone I owe spiritual subjection. I will only add on this part of my subject, that I cordially concur in the following sentence from your letter: "What is to sustain earnest piety and holy zeal such as the world absolutely requires? Not Negative Theology, but the love of Christ." It is because this conviction deepens with every day's increased experience of the necessities of my own heart and of the world at large, that I have taken the course from which you ask me to withdraw.

I shall now briefly refer to the circumstances which led to, and, as I am more than ever convinced, justify the Protest.

For many months previous to the publication of the "Rivulet," it had been my privilege to meet its author at a monthly association of a few ministers, among whom were Mr. Joshua Harrison, Mr. Samuel Martin, Dr. Spence, and others whose names are among "the Fifteen." We still meet for prayer and religious conversation. Often, in common with my brethren, had I been greatly edified by Mr. Lynch's heart-utterances of a deep spiritual life, as well as by the most unequivocal statements of Evangelical truth. When the "Rivulet" appeared, I read it with much interest. I interpreted the book by what I knew of the man; but I also interpreted the book by what the book itself contained. I regarded it as a volume of sacred poetry, expressing the thoughts of a reflective mind, sanctified by Divine grace, and thus looking forth lovingly on all God's works, to find "sermons in stones and good in everything." I never considered it as suitable for introduction into our churches.

And although used by the author's own congregation, in the proportion of one "Rivulet" hymn to two from Dr. Watts, he never contemplated its general adoption even as a supplement. The very style and price of the volume refute such a supposition. At the Congregational Union, in May, I publicly stated this on the writer's authority. In his preface to the second edition, dated last July, he says, "The 'Rivulet' is not issued as in itself a sufficient book of song for Christian Churches. The only public use could be as supplemental—the metres are far too various for ordinary congregations; and knowing that the book would not come into general public use, I have included several compositions which otherwise I should have omitted."

I had, nevertheless, in private meetings for worship, much enjoyed singing several of its compositions, which breathe a deep-toned spirituality, and ought to be taken as interpreters of all the rest.

Permit me to refer you to No. LXXV.:—

"Heart of Christ, O cup most golden,  
Brimming with salvation's wine,  
Million souls have been beheld  
Unto thee for life divine;—

Pledge of mercy's sure forgiving,  
Powers for a holy living,—  
These, thou cup of love are thine;  
Love, thou art the mightiest wine."

Also let me remind you of No. LVI.:—

"Gracious Spirit, dwell with me,—  
I myself would gracious be,  
And with words that help and heal  
Would thy life in mine reveal;  
And with actions bold and meek  
Would for Christ my Saviour speak.

"Mighty Spirit, dwell with me,—  
I myself would mighty be,  
Mighty so as to prevail  
Where unaided man must fail;  
Ever by a mighty hope  
Pressing on and bearing up.

"Holy Spirit, dwell with me,—  
I myself would holy be;  
Separate from sin, I would  
Choose and cherish all things good;  
And whatever I can be  
Give to Him who gave me Thee."

In the first of these hymns the doctrine of the atonement is set forth, and the blood of Jesus extolled in its twofold efficacy, as the medium of the bestowment both of pardon and purity. In the second, the personality of the Holy Spirit is distinctly recognised, together with the fact, that He is bestowed on us by the Father, and that without His influences, "unaided man must fail" in his struggles after holiness.

Judge, then, of my astonishment, on reading in the *Morning Advertiser's* first notice of the "Rivulet," that "there is not, from beginning to end, one particle of vital religion or evangelical piety in it. . . . There is not one solitary recognition of the divinity of Christ, of His atoning sacrifice, or of His mediatorial office. Neither is the inherent depravity of man, nor the work of the Spirit, in the work of conversion and sanctification, even indirectly recognised, from the first to the last page of the volume. Nearly the whole might have been written by a Deist."!!

In No. XV. of the "Rivulet," Mr. Lynch thus speaks of the cold Rationalistic theologian:—

"Ah, miserable man,  
What feeble taper light  
Is this, which casts its spectral gleam  
Into the murky night?"

"A reasoner without love,  
Thy quivering ray forlorn  
Can show the strange and fearful night,  
But never bring the dawn.

"Lord, in our musing heart,  
If Thou reveal thy Son,  
Upward the growing twilight strikes,  
The morning has begun."

Yet the *Morning Advertiser's* third notice of the "Rivulet" describes it as a volume "which we have proved to be pervaded throughout with the Rationalistic theology of Germany—which is worse than even the lowest kind of Unitarianism, and, in reality, no better than a modified Deism!" The *Eclectic Review*, having given a favourable notice of the "Rivulet," the *Morning Advertiser* says, "All confidence in its criticisms, so far as relates to theology, will be destroyed, and with the loss of confidence, there must needs follow a loss of circulation." The editor of the *Eclectic* is advised to publish "an explicit and decided repudiation of all sympathy with the incriminated article, accompanied with an expression of regret that it should have found its way into the columns of his journal. That is the least he can do, and if it cannot be done gracefully and heartily, we feel assured the *Eclectic Review* will be a heavy sufferer in circulation as well as in character."

In a fifth article, the *Morning Advertiser* says: "We ask the editor of the *Eclectic Review* to point out one solitary expression in these hymns which gives the slightest countenance to the doctrine of the Atonement, or the Mediatorial work of Christ?"

The critic goes on to say that Mr. Lynch "clearly maintains the doctrine of merit in man." In proof of this it is stated, that in the *Christian Spectator* of Nov., 1855, "he (Mr. Lynch) says: 'What right have we to be ever bewailing that there is no good thing dwelling in our flesh?'" The impression intended to be conveyed by the reviewer is, that Mr. Lynch considers that man, apart from the purifying operation of God's Spirit, bestowed through Christ, does possess merit, and ought not to bewail that there is no good thing dwelling in him. But what will be thought of the candour of this reviewer, when it is known that Mr. Lynch was speaking, not of the unconverted man, but of Christians, who, as the temples of the Holy Ghost, must, if sincere, be every day becoming more and more conformed to Christ? The entire paragraph is as follows:—

Become better, and you will often bitterly lament that you are not better still, whilst yet, oh, how thankful,



that you are no worse. But we must not talk as if the one excellency of saints, were the confession they are sinners. Confession may be, not the sign but the substitute, of repentance. Alas for the saint who says to-day and to-morrow that he is a sinner, if it is as true to-day as it was yesterday, and as true to-morrow as it is to-day. What right have we to be ever bewailing that there is "no good thing dwelling in our flesh?" has not God given us his Spirit? is there nothing good in our spirit? does not God's Spirit dwell with ours? If it does not, then we are none of his, and have cause to bewail, but still no cause to be complacent over our bewailing.

Surely, while this passage very forcibly insists on the necessity of a growing sanctification in all the people of God, there is no evidence of the charge that Mr. Lynch "clearly maintains the doctrine of merit in man." Was it an illustration of this growing sanctification in the Editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, that he should support a charge of heresy by a single clause detached from a paragraph which, quoted entire, would have been a proof of soundness in the faith? But in a previous number of those very "Letters to the Scattered," published in the preceding June number of the *Christian Spectator*, Mr. Lynch distinctly states the doctrine which the *Morning Advertiser* charges him with denying. Speaking of a man who, "possessed of life through Jesus Christ, has renounced mere nature, to live by the Divine Spirit," Mr. Lynch says: "He does not pass over from a state of demerit in which he was less, to a state of meritoriousness in which he is more, than the commandment requires. Be his love much as it may, it can never be more than is answerable to the Divine love. How much less, indeed, must it be than this! Love pays best when it acknowledges that payment is beyond its means. Thus its meritoriousness is that it claims no merit. It knows, and thanks God for, its own worth; but its boast were its undoing." And yet the *Morning Advertiser* in support of its attack on the "Rivulet," says that Mr. Lynch, in these very "Letters to the Scattered," "clearly maintains the doctrine of merit in man!"

Such were the critical notices—such were the charges against Mr. Lynch—such were the threats of loss of circulation to the *Eclectic Review*, which preceded and evoked our Protest. And I venture to ask any candid person, whether there was not abundant reason to condemn such a style of reviewing? He may have his own judgment as to whether it was prudent, or in accordance with literary usage, to publish a protest, or whether the opinion of a paper which panders to the lowest taste of its readers by reports of prize-fights, was worthy of being noticed in such a way; but I cannot think that any impartial person will deny the truth of what we declared—that "if this is suffered to pass current as a specimen of Christian reviewing, then Christian reviewing will soon become an offence unto all good men."

But if strangers to Mr. Lynch are likely to come to this conclusion, it is not to be wondered at that his friends should feel indignant at attacks calculated, if not to injure his reputation and usefulness, yet to wound and grieve his sensitive though manly spirit. When, therefore, it was stated in support of the reviewer's censures, that, with one exception, none had ventured to vouch for the theology of the "Rivulet," and when it was implied that none of his Evangelical brethren recognised him ministerially, we thought it a duty we owed not only to him as our brother, but to Christ as our Master, to declare publicly what we felt respecting him. For if Jesus denounced some of his sternest woes against those who offend any of his little ones, surely we may expect that some portion of his displeasure will fall on us, if through selfish fear, and low calculating views of worldly policy, we hold aloof from any in whom we trace the features of discipleship, when they are thus falsely accused and persecuted.

If Mr. Lynch's assailants believed him to be seriously in error, would they not have been more likely to draw him from it, if, instead of heaping on him harsh and hasty censures, they had explained to him the way of the Lord more perfectly? While I do not pledge myself to all his utterances—while the style in which I publish the Gospel differs greatly from that which he thinks proper to adopt—I repeat my conviction, that he is a sincere believer in the fundamental articles of the Christian faith. If I were not so convinced, though I should still have condemned the spirit of his reviewers, I never would have given any sanction to himself as a Christian teacher. But less on his behalf than of that large class of whom so much cannot be said, and yet who are sincerely struggling after truth, I renew our Protest against a style of criticism so little calculated to convince such inquirers of the grandeur and beauty of the Evangelical system. Would our Lord or his Apostles thus have acted towards one who was in error, and yet desired to be right? Would they have endeavoured to prove him as bad as possible, rejecting testimony in his favour, and seeking only evidence to condemn him? Would they have distorted his own words in order to prove him a heretic? Would they have overlooked the best of his utterances, and fastened on those which, torn from their connexion, might be made to appear questionable? It might have been expected that pamphlets professedly written to oppose a Negative Theology, would be themselves so radiant with the positive truth and loveliness of the Gospel, as to make those who take them up in the spirit of mere controversialists, lay them down in the spirit of the pure and holy Jesus. But how different is their character! What sceptic is likely to be convinced by them—what sinner to be rendered penitent—what anxious soul to be directed to the Saviour—what Christian's heart to be made more humble, pure, and loving? Who would present these pamphlets for perusal to a dear friend for the purpose of drawing him away from sceptical bypaths, to the superior attractiveness of the King's highway? May not you, Sir, and others with you, some day repent that in a misguided zeal

for orthodoxy you have sanctioned a style of writing, and given currency to injurious suspicions against useful ministers, which may do more injury to Evangelical religion, especially in connexion with Nonconformity, than all your future efforts may be able to counteract? It is not by harsh dogmatical censures—it is not by intolerance of the free thoughts and words of others—still less is it by abusive epithets and wilful misrepresentation, that we can recommend a religion of love. The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God.

I am one of those who plead for the old theology—of Puritans, of Reformers, of Apostles. The trumpet which I blow has never, that I am aware of, been suspected of giving any uncertain sound. Surprise has been expressed that the Author of "Come to Jesus," should have joined in this Protest. I can only say that the theology of that little book is increasingly dear to me, that it is the chief element of my preaching, and that I signed the Protest in the same spirit and with the same design with which I wrote that tract. But I rejoice when I discover beneath other styles of speech, the same substantial verities. And I insist on truth, candour, and love, as necessary results, and indispensable evidences of having come to Jesus.

The kingdom of God is not meat and drink—not forms and ceremonies—not verbal statements of doctrine and the Shibboleths of even an Evangelical party—not doubtful disputations and bitter strife about modes of utterance—but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

I have referred in this letter to the criticisms preceding the Protest. I shall hereafter endeavour to show, that those which followed it confirm our justification in publishing it. Meanwhile, be assured that we are not likely to withdraw it, inasmuch as we issued it, not in favour of any Negative Theology, but in condemnation of a negative morality—not against, but for the Gospel—not as pleasing men, but in the sight of God, and in the name of Christ.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

NEWMAN HALL.

St. John's-wood, Nov. 25, 1856.

#### THE "PLYMOUTH JOURNAL" ON "THE CONTROVERSY."

(From the *Plymouth and Devonport Journal*.)

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—For some time past there has been a controversy carried on between the *British Banner* and the *Nonconformist*, both organs, more or less, of the Congregational body of Dissenters, on the subject of the Negative Theology which is said to prevail to a considerable extent in some of the Congregational Churches. Dr. Campbell writes with great fervour and zeal in behalf of the old Nonconformist Evangelical principles; Mr. Miall, if not so fervid, is equally as zealous in favour of Mr. Lynch and his rhymes, which were published in a book called the "Rivulet," and the stormy discussion has gone on increasing till it has assumed a very decided personal bitterness, as well as something more than a tinge of theological hatred. Of course the readers of the respective journals take sides; and we are sorry to see that some of our own townsmen propose to join in the controversy in a manner that we regard with regret, because it shows, in our opinion, that they do not rightly understand, or properly maintain their principles. They are fond of sustaining the liberty of the press; but, because Dr. Campbell does not write to their satisfaction, or has taken, in their view, the wrong side of the argument—or, perhaps, because they prefer Mr. Miall's politics to Dr. Campbell's, they have set on foot a requisition, calling upon the committee of the Plymouth Young Men's Christian Association to eject the *British Banner* from the reading room of the Association. We hope the committee will do nothing of the kind. The *Nonconformist* is very well able to take care of itself, and we should be sorry to see such a course as that which is suggested carried out. The Young Men's Christian Association ought to be neutral ground, and we can conceive nothing more calculated to lead to internal broils, or to impair its usefulness, than the introduction of party questions of this nature. The Press should be left to fight out its own battles, and if the Negative Theologians of Plymouth feel aggrieved with Dr. Campbell's advocacy of Affirmative Theology, they should, as reasoning men, sit down and refute his arguments with the pen, rather than resort to the very questionable policy of stopping his paper.

[The foregoing paragraph is copied into the *British Banner*, under the heading of "A good Example." It is "a good example" of the laughable ignorance of all the facts of the case, with which the writer in the *Plymouth Journal* sets himself down to pen his rebuke. It is plain that he has never read a line of the controversy—does not know who are the controversialists—scarcely guesses rightly what is the subject of the controversy—and is even still more in the dark as to the reasons which have moved some members of the Young Men's Christian Association to seek the exclusion of the *Banner* from their reading-room. We hope he does not do all his editorial work in this disgracefully loose style. But the quotation of the paragraph by the *British Banner* is "a good example" of the lax morality which governs that journal. The editor in that case cannot be suspected of ignorance; but, since it suits his purpose, he inserts and adopts, without a syllable of correction, a paragraph which is full of blundering mis-statements from beginning to end, and which he must have known to be such.]

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow the accompanying resolutions a place in your columns? Their insertion, I hope, may stimulate others; the old battle of freedom has, it appears, again to be fought; the struggle may be fiercer, the issue cannot be doubtful.

I remain, yours very truly,

R. RUMNEY.

At a meeting of the friends of Evangelical Truth and Freedom, held in the Mechanics' Institution, Longsight, Manchester, Richard Holt, Esq., of Birch House, in the chair, it was moved by Mr. Councillor Rumney, seconded by Mr. David Carr, and carried:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the criticisms and strictures of the *Morning Advertiser* and *British Banner*, on the "Rivulet" and other published works of the Rev. T. T. Lynch, are unfair and untruthful; characterised by an utter absence of candour and Christian charity; and calculated, in the spirit of an "Index Expurgatorius," to restrain the exercise of private judgment, and seriously damage the cause of Evangelical truth.

That this meeting, fully assured of the Evangelical views and opinions of the Rev. T. T. Lynch, as declared and ably maintained in his published writings, desires to tender to him the expression of its high esteem for his Christian labours, and cordial sympathy under the unfair and unmerited attacks to which he has been exposed.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following is a list of the Candidates who have passed the late Examinations for Degrees in Medicine:—

M.D. EXAMINATION.—John Hillier Blount, King's College; Henry Vandyke Carter, St. George's Hospital; William Tiffin Iliff, Guy's Hospital; John White Keyworth, St. Thomas's Hospital; Frederic Robert Speckman, Middlesex Hospital.

M.B. EXAMINATION.—PASS EXAMINATION.—Edwyn Andrew, University College; James Gibbs Blake, B.A., University College; Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, Guy's Hospital; Edward Clapton, St. Thomas's Hospital; Francis Joseph Dowling, King's College; Sydney Jones, St. Thomas's Hospital; Henry Maudsley, University College; John Charles Thorowgood, University College; James Rice, King's College.

#### EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

The following obtained Honours in the respective subjects at the M.B. Examination:—

PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—Thos. Edwin Burton Brown, (Gold Medal,) Guy's Hospital; and Henry Maudsley, equal, (Gold Medal,) University College.

SURGERY.—Henry Maudsley, (University Medical Scholarship and Gold Medal,) University College; Thos. Edwin Burton Brown, (Gold Medal,) Guy's Hospital; James Gibbs Blake, B.A., University College.

MEDICINE.—James Gibbs Blake, B.A., (Gold Medal,) University College; John Charles Thorowgood, (Gold Medal,) University College; Francis Joseph Dowling, King's College; Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, Guy's Hospital.

#### THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The *Staffordshire Advertiser* pledges itself for the genuineness of the following prayer, which was found in the private cabinet of the late Sir R. Peel, in July, 1850:—

Great and Merciful God, Ruler of all nations, help me daily to repair to Thee, for wisdom and grace suitable to the high offices whereto Thy Providence has called me. Strengthen, O Lord, my natural powers and faculties, that the weighty and solemn interests with which Thy servant is charged may not greatly suffer through weariness of body and confusion of mind. Deign, I beseech Thee, to obviate or correct the ill effects of such omissions or mistakes in my proceedings as may result from partial knowledge, infirmity of judgment, or unfaithfulness in any with whom I may have to do.

Let Thy blessing rest upon my Sovereign and my country. Dispose the hearts of all in high stations to adopt such measures as will preserve public order, foster industry, and alleviate distress.

May true religion flourish, and peace be universal. Grant that, so far as may consist with human weakness, whatsoever is proposed by myself or others for the general good may be viewed with candour, and that all wise and useful measures may be conducted to a prosperous issue.

As for me, Thy servant, grant, O merciful God, that I may not be so far engrossed with public anxieties as that Thy Word should become unfruitful in me, or be so moved by difficulty or opposition as not to pursue that narrow way which leadeth me to life. And, O most gracious Father, if notwithstanding my present desires and purposes, I should forget Thee, do not Thou forget me, seeing that I entreat Thy constant remembrance and favour, only for the sake of our most blessed Advocate and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, to whom with Thee and the Holy Spirit be glory for ever. Amen.

The *Times* of this morning states that the above prayer was not composed by the deceased statesman at all! "In the early part of 1846 Sir Robert, then Premier, was subjected in Parliament to a series of most harassing party attacks. Under these it seemed to a portion of the public truly wonderful that human endurance could hold out. At this crisis a Nonconformist minister, residing in one of the Midland towns, under feelings of deep respect for the great statesman—respect not unmixed with sympathy—composed, and privately transmitted to him, the prayer in question."

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

There are likely to be several candidates for the coming vacancy for Greenwich created by the retirement of Mr. Holt. In reply to a requisition from the electors, Admiral J. W. D. Dundas states that he is willing to represent the constituency should it be the general desire. Mr. Bodkin, the Recorder of Dover, is also likely to be a candidate. A vigorous movement has been set on foot within the last few days by an influential body of the electors of Greenwich, aided by the Ballot Society, to ensure the return for this borough of a thorough supporter of the ballot. A public meeting to further this object is to be held.

The Southampton election may not take place before the meeting of Parliament. Mr. Wm. Lankester, the ironfounder, and one of the principal tradesmen in the town, has been appointed chairman of Mr. Weguelin's committee, and Mr. Alderman Tucker has been appointed deputy-chairman. There is every reason to believe that, before the election comes on,



one of the Liberal candidates will retire, to enable the Liberals to fight the Conservative candidate with their full force. The *Morning Star* says: "It is rumoured in confidence that Mr. James has retired, but no official announcement to that effect has been made. The Mayor of the town has called a meeting of Mr. James's friends on important business, and it is rumoured that the Mayor is determined, if Mr. James does retire, to contest the borough against Mr. Weguelin. Mr. James's friends are now quietly ascertaining who would, in such an event, support Mr. Andrews, the Mayor. There have been several meetings of Mr. James's friends during the past week, but he was not present himself, nor has he made his appearance in the town since the reception he received at the Riding School."

The vacancy created by the death of Mr. William Lockhart has brought forward the names of Mr. Baillie Cochrane, of Lamington (formerly M.P. for an English borough); Mr. Buchanan, of Dramfellow; and Mr. Hozier, of Newlands, for Lanarkshire. Mr. Cochrane, it is believed, will have the support of the Duke of Hamilton.

#### AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The Rugby Agricultural Association held its annual show and ate its annual dinner at Rugby on Wednesday. Lord John Scott presided at the dinner-table, and Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Spooner were the shining lights among the guests. Lord John Scott, in his speeches after dinner, lectured "those noble lords who make long and abstruse speeches at agricultural dinners." He especially referred to Lord Stanley's Preston speech; remarking that he was "perfectly satisfied the noble lord knew nothing of what he was talking about." That speech reminded him of a venerable maxim—"You should not teach your grandmother how to suck eggs." In the presence of that assembly, "all looking so remarkably fat and jolly," Lord John Scott felt that "they could not improve better than by always paying their landlords their full rent." Mr. Newdegate talked about Free-trade and its effects. Prices are higher than the Protectionists ever desired; but it is not reasonable that we should continue to take foreign products at nominal duties, while such excessive duties are levied on our products abroad. Free-trade has not yet obtained reciprocity. Mr. Newdegate touched on the legislative failures of last session; drew warnings against Democracy from the history of the United States; and did not forget Maynooth. Mr. Spooner, in alluding to the controverted subject of the Maynooth grant, said they had been asked whether they would consent any longer to be under the sway of the Romish priestcraft, or, in other words, go back to old times and kiss the Pope's toe. If they were, he could tell them that he was not; he believed that they were not, for, if he did not think so, he would not represent them another day in Parliament. Talk about civil and religious liberty, did they ever know Popery connected with civil and religious liberty in their lives? It lived in an atmosphere in which Popery could not exist, and it was utterly destroyed wherever Popery obtained the mastery. If they were to be free they must protest against the Romish doctrines, fight against Romish dominion, exalt their voice and say, "We never will continue to pay towards a Church which in its tendencies is the most despotic in the world." (Cheers.) He did not wish to impose a single restriction upon those Roman Catholics who, notwithstanding all the errors of their faith, were still truly Christians. All the restrictions that he wanted were those only which were necessary for the preservation of Protestantism. The Sovereign of the country was bound by her oath to maintain the Protestant Church. The Articles of Religion declared the doctrines of Popery to be a blasphemous deceit and a dangerous fable, and therefore, if they continued this grant of 30,000*l.*, they ought, at all events, to release the Sovereign from that part of the oath. All he asked was, did the people of England really mean to maintain the existing constitution of the country or not? If they allowed the Roman Catholics to obtain domination in this country, they would subvert the constitution framed at the time of the Reformation—from which England dated the prosperity she now enjoyed. Mr. Spooner also spoke on "the calamity of Free-trade." If the country is flourishing, it is "in spite of what people choose to call free trade."

Major Reed, member for Abingdon, dined with some of his constituents at the annual Cattle-show dinner, on Monday. In his speech, he departed from the rules, and discussed politics. In foreign politics, he expressed his opinion in favour of non-intervention with other powers—unless they interfere with us, when it will be our duty "to support justice and right against despotism and territorial aggression." He had been introduced to Mr. Buchanan, and, "judging from his personal appearance," he thought we have nothing to apprehend from him. But the greater part of the Major's speech was taken up with a denunciation of the ticket-of-leave system.

#### SIR RICHARD BETHELL ON LAW REFORM.

The new Attorney-General, in his address to his constituents at Aylesbury, soliciting re-election, enters at some length on the programme of legal reform to be brought forward by the Government during the next session. He says:—

Among measures of internal improvement you will, I trust, agree with me if I rank in a prominent place those which are introduced for the amendment of our laws and judicial institutions; and I may assure you that in the more influential office which I have now the honour to hold, no exertions on my part shall be spared to remove the mischievous technicalities and that cumbrous and expensive machinery which still disfigure many portions

of English jurisprudence. The important subject of the transfer of land has long engaged my attention and I am happy to inform you that a plan is in preparation which, I believe, will greatly facilitate the sale and conveyance of real property. The relief which such a measure will afford to landowners and farmers, by giving perfect security of title and increased freedom of trade in an article of such permanent value and importance, can hardly be overstated. I am much gratified to continue associated with an administration which has carried this country successfully through the difficulties and pressure of a great and distant war; and I am happy to believe that the sacrifices so nobly endured by the people of this country during the last two years will entail upon them no lasting burdens. I may, therefore, venture to assure you that the same vigour and ability which were displayed by Lord Palmerston in the prosecution of the war will be exerted by him for the purpose of achieving the victories of peace. In that department to which my own individual attention will be more especially directed—namely, the improvement of our laws and judicial institutions—I may venture to assure you, in addition to what I have already stated, that in the coming session measures for rendering simple and expeditious the title and transfer of landed property, for the abolition of the ecclesiastical courts, for the amendment of the law relating to marriage and divorce, for the consolidation of the statute law, and for rendering criminal those gross breaches of trust which have of late been a scandal to the country, will be immediately introduced, and prosecuted with energy and despatch.

Sir Richard Bethell addressed his constituents, at Aylesbury, on Saturday afternoon, and was very warmly received. After alluding to the honour which he had received at the hands of his sovereign, he congratulated the electors upon the termination of the war and the prosperous state of the country, expressing also his opinion that the peace would be permanent, and in every way satisfactory. He alluded to the great increase of crime, and observed that the only way to protect the commercial interests of the nation from such frauds as had recently attracted attention was to award such punishments as would deter men from acting dishonestly. He was in a position to state that the church-rate question would form one of the first measures for discussion in the next session, and there was no doubt it would be satisfactorily settled. On the motion of Mr. Gibbs, a vote of confidence in Sir Richard was carried without a dissentient.

#### PROGRAMME OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Administrative Reform Association has sent out a programme of its organisation and plan of action. It is in the form of a letter, addressed, in a familiar manner, to Mr. Roebuck, the chairman of the association, by Mr. John Revans, the honorary secretary. Mr. Revans explains, that it has not been thought so useful to limit the review on behalf of the public to any one department, as to survey the whole; their doings being much interlaced with each other. The association has now developed a very complete organisation; of which, however, some sections have yet to be filled up. It has been found convenient, in some instances, to work in branches analogous to corresponding departments of the Government; in others, to bring classes of duties, common to several departments, under one inquiry:—

An inquiry into the doings of the Foreign Office, so far as regards its representation in Foreign States, of the sympathies and wishes of the British people towards the people of other countries, and so far as regards the protection given to our countrymen abroad, best assumes the form of a "Diplomacy Branch." An inquiry into the conduct of the Colonial Office towards each of our colonial possessions is, in like manner, most effective without admixture of other subjects, and therefore is restricted to a "Colony Branch." The doings of the War Departments, military and naval, are, however, more easily analysed and exposed to the public by separating the expenditure from the promotions. The expenditures of the Army and of the Navy are therefore placed under the same scrutiny as the Civil and Diplomatic pay and allowances, Government contracts, and the other general expenditure of the Exchequer,—forming the "Fiscal Branch" of the Association. In like manner, the appointments and promotions in the Army and Navy are subject to the same scrutiny as the Civil and the Diplomatic, and all other appointments. The inquiry into the Government appointments and nominations forms the "Patronage Branch."

The Diplomacy Branch will not through a system of foreign agencies. Wherever an Englishman is established—and what spot on earth is without an Englishman?—there the public will always find an active sympathy and an able coadjutor; for most Englishmen abroad have to deplore the supineness and haughty indifference of our resident officials. Through such an organization, the people of this country will generally be apprised of the intrigues of the Foreign Office long before they have produced any serious results upon the unfortunate people of other countries; whilst, on the other hand, every Englishman residing abroad will, through the aid of the association, have a ready means of appealing to the public of this country, and of verifying his charges of diplomatic neglect. It may be thought that every Englishman joined in such a coalition will be subject to annoyance from the despotism under which he might reside; but no government in Europe, even though supported by the apathy of Downing-street, would venture to brave the anger of the British people.

The Colonial Branch of the association will place itself in steady and active communication with the most energetic and intelligent of our colonists, and thus become possessed of the particulars of every colonial grievance; and, by explanations, and appeal to the public, overrule the mischievous interference of the Colonial Department, by whom colonial self-rule is always opposed.

The Fiscal Branch will confine itself to tracing the expenditure of every sum, from the time it leaves the pocket of the taxpayer. Of that which is expended in salaries, pay, or allowances, for personal service, real or fictitious, it will see whether the duties performed by each individual are equal to the pay, or whether the

duties are nominal and the office a sinecure. Of that which is expended in the purchase of goods, it will inquire into the mode of purchase,—whether the country obtains fair value for its outlay, or whether, as is usually believed, the public is supplied with the worst of everything, at prices more than sufficient to obtain the best; and especially what foundation there is for the very general assertion, that, with scarcely an exception, no first-class firm in any trade would demean itself by the bribery, cajolery, and subservieny, requisite to the success of a Government contract.

The Patronage Branch will inquire into the merits of the appointment or promotion of every individual in the service of the public, from the Governor-General of India down to the junior tide-waiter at some small English outpost; and also ascertain whether every public servant is as well cared for as "Dowb"; and if not, why Dowb is better cared for than any other public servant.

We have established an office for registering every vote given by each member during each session of the Parliament; his address, speeches, and promises at the hustings; his speeches, if any, in the House; together with such of his antecedents as may be a guide to his public conduct: all these will be made known to each constituency in time for the next election.

All matters connected with the laws of registration, elections, and election petitions, will be ascertained by the "Franchise Branch" of the Association. So that every person claiming to be on the register, every candidate ignorant of the laws of election, and every unsuccessful candidate ignorant of the usages of Parliamentary Committees, may receive from our legal adviser the most perfect assistance, and without the slightest expense.

The Association has an office for enrolling members; and its leaders will not be content until they can number among their associates nearly every household in the kingdom. The association has been stoutly supported with funds by business men in the city.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### FRANCE.

The Emperor and the Empress left St. Cloud on Saturday, and arrived at the Tuileries at five o'clock. In the evening they went to the ball at the Opera. They remained upwards of two hours in their box, but did not come down to walk among the crowd.

A Paris letter of Nov. 26, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says that the Emperor had passed a day at Fontainebleau. "This hunting party," the letter says, "was kept a secret, and the newspapers were 'invited' to say nothing about it. The *Moniteur* also will be silent."

An important piece of news from France is the statement that Mr. Disraeli is there, and that he is to have an interview with the Emperor. Knowing politicians, remembering Count de Persigny's recent visit to Lord Derby, put this and that together.

A Paris letter, in the *Independence Belge*, says: "A grand dinner took place yesterday (Monday) at Count Walewski's at which were present the Princess Mathilde, MM. de Kisseleff, de Brunnow, and all the personnel of the Russian embassy; General Lebouf, who has just arrived from St. Petersburg, and Admiral Pontratin, whose name will be remembered in connexion with the affair of Petropokowski."

A Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that the partners of M. Millaud in the proprietorship of M. Emile de Girardin's journal, *La Presse*, the purchase of which has lately been effected, are Mr. Masterman and Mr. Manby (of London), Messrs. de Kervéguen, Lavalette, Avigdor, Martoret, Becheton, and Polonai (of Nice).

We read in a Parisian correspondence of the *Independence Belge*: "The hecatomb of Prefects, sacrificed by the *Moniteur* of Friday, excited many conjectures. Others, first class Prefects, whose position was grievously threatened, are spared for the moment, but will they have a long respite? The general opinion is that there will be many more changes."

The Minister of Public Works has issued a report on the railroads of France. The document of M. Rouher is drawn up in a sensible, matter-of-fact, and yet a skilful style. It depicts the progress of railroads in France, and the immense influence exercised by the Government of the Emperor Napoleon on their development. It appears that the cost of the French railroads, up to the present moment, has been 3,080 millions of francs, of which 661 millions was at the charge of the State, and the remainder at that of the companies. The completion of the network conceded does not demand an expense surpassing 1,260 millions, of which 230 millions will be furnished by the State, and this expense will run over a period of ten years. By the present document the companies are authorised to borrow a sum of 214 millions on account of their expenditure in 1857. They will, moreover, be enabled to dispose of the calls, which they may still have to receive, in meeting the cost of the great works which are mentioned for the approaching spring. This sum of 214 millions is deemed insufficient by the companies, who had demanded authorisation to borrow 500 millions.

It is rumoured that the friends of M. Thiers intend putting him forward as a candidate at the next election for the Seine Inférieure; MM. Duchatel (brother of the Minister of Louis Philippe), and Dufaure (Minister of the Interior under the Republic), are spoken of for the Charente Inférieure; and, by an alleged combination of a section of the Red and Legitimist parties, M. Olivier (Red Republican) and M. Berryer for the Bouches du Rhone.

##### ITALY.

Private letters from Naples of the 27th of November mention that a report has gained ground of the King having decided on granting a general amnesty on the occasion of the Queen's accouchement, which was



expected in a month or six weeks. It was also said that this step will be accompanied by a manifesto announcing some ameliorations in the administration of the finances and public works, and expressing a desire to satisfy the Western Powers. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors are stated to have moved in the matter. The Emperor of Russia has addressed an autograph letter to the King, advising him to yield; and the Austrian representative is understood to have expressed apprehensions that further resistance might lead to a European war.

A singular incident is mentioned as having occurred about twenty-five miles from Rome, at a country place called Sabina, near the Fiano district. Some labourers were at work in a basin-shaped hollow, when they suddenly felt the shaking of the earth like an earthquake, which caused them to run off to a distance. They then saw the earth open in the place they had left, and a black smoke rise up; the surrounding ground seemed to fall in; and the place filled with water, forming a lake of about 1,000 metres, which has been increasing daily in size ever since. The water is salt, and the general idea seems to be that the hollow thus filled is the site of an extinct volcano.

The following statistics of the political executions in Italy, between the years 1831 and 1854, have been published by Mr. James Stansfeld, honorary secretary of the Society for the Emancipation of Italy, as "authentic":—

IN THE TWO SICILIES.—In Naples, 11 in 1831; 28 in 1837; 4 in 1841; 20 in 1844; 12 in 1847; 37 in 1848—total, 112. In Sicily under the command of Filangieri, from July 1848, to August 1851—1,600.

IN THE PAPAL STATES.—In Bologna, under the Austrian commander, from May 23rd, 1849, to June 23rd, 208. In Ancona, under the Austrian commander, from June, 1848, to June, 1853—60. In Rome, from August, 1850, to June, 1853, by the Sacra Consulta, 44; by the French, 2—46. In Rome, by the French, on the 24th January, 1854, 3. In Sinigaglia, in three consecutive days of September, 1852—24.

IN TUSCANY.—In Leghorn, on the 13th and 14th May, 1849, the Austrians, without any form of trial, shot 200. In Leghorn, on the 13th September, 1851, by order of the Commander Crenneville, 40.

IN THE LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM.—In Padua, and Rovigo, by the Council of War, 2,614 in 1849; 1,329 in 1850; in January and March in 1851, 223; total 4,060. In Este, by the Council of War, from the 17th May to the end of June, 1851, 115. In Brescia, in April 1849, citizens massacred (not executed) under Haynau, whose names are preserved, 137; unknown or unrecognised, 85; hung on the 9th July, 1849, 6; hung on the 10th July, 1849, 6. In Mantua, on the 7th December, 1852, the Priest Tazzoli and companions, 6; on the 3rd March, 1853, Tito Spori and companions, 6; in Milan, February, 1853, 46.

IN PIEMONTE.—In 1833, 11; in 1834, 2—13.

TOTAL IN ITALY, 6,773.

"If," says Mr. Stansfeld, "in regarding this frightful total, we take into consideration that these statistics do not include the victims executed after the revolutions of 1821, in Sicily, Naples, and Piedmont, or of 1831, in Central Italy; that they do not reach later than 1854, and that the same atrocities are perpetrated at this hour; if we recall the fate of Cicero-acchio and his companions (not down in the authenticated list), murdered not executed; if we think of the countless thousands of prisoners and exiles, exiled and imprisoned solely for their love of country and freedom, we may form some faint idea of the deathless determination of the Italians to win an Italy for themselves."

#### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on Saturday by the King in person. The following passage occurs in the Royal Speech, relative to the Neuchâtel question:—

The moderation with which, in the interests of general peace, I have for years treated the existing state of things in the Principality of Neuchâtel has been duly appreciated by the Powers of Europe.

It is my wish, even after the late deplorable conflict, and now that my indisputable right has been corroborated by the unanimous resolution of the German Diet, to effect a settlement in keeping with the dignity of my crown by means of negotiation with the European Powers. At the same time I must not allow my long-enduring patience to be converted into a weapon against my right.

As my people are assured that the most serious consideration of my duties and the state of Europe guide me in my further steps, so do I cherish the conviction that, if circumstances should render it necessary my people will, in their habitual firm faith and fidelity, know how to defend the honour of my crown.

A thundering cheer interrupted the King twice, when he alluded to his right on Neuchâtel. After the close of the speech, the President of the Ministry, in the name of the King, declared the session to be opened.

The *Zeit* newspaper, hitherto considered as the organ of the Manteuffel Cabinet, publishes an article, in which we are clearly given to understand, that Prussia sees nothing but a question of form in the conflict with Switzerland, and that the Prussian Government are disposed spontaneously to renounce their rights on Neuchâtel, on condition that these views are first recognised by Switzerland itself. Prussia would consider the release of the Neuchâtelers prisoners as such a recognition, if implicitly made. If the *Zeit* be well-informed, the solution of this difficulty is, therefore, at hand.

Mr. Morris Moore, the well-known English connoisseur of art, is in Berlin for the purpose of examining the artistic treasures of that metropolis, and of making the acquaintance of its leading artists. On Friday week the police suddenly made their appearance at his lodgings, and proceeded to search them. Mr. Moore himself was in the meantime invited to betake himself to the central police station, and there to remain

until the search was over. It was not before Saturday afternoon that he was released from this sort of confinement. The police had entertained a suspicion that he had come to Berlin for purposes of a political conspiracy, but they found nothing to support such a belief. The fact of his having brought letters from political refugees in London to men who stand in the inconvenient renown of being disaffected to the Government had become known, and they thought it best to subject him to an interrogatory as to who and what he was, and what he was doing. The correspondence between Mr. Morris Moore and Lord Bloomfield on the subject has been published. It opens with a letter from Mr. Moore to the British Ambassador, in which, writing on Friday evening, Nov. 21st, he tells his lordship he has been informed that on his return to his apartments he will be molested by the Berlin police. He adds: "This will be entirely without provocation, as I scrupulously abstain from speaking of politics. As a British citizen, I request the protection of the British Embassy." To this note Mr. Moore received no reply until after his liberation, on the Sunday evening following, when this answer was delivered to him at his lodgings:—

Berlin, Nov. 23, 1856.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, written on the evening of the 21st instant, informing me that you expected to be molested by the police. At an interview which I had with Baron Manteuffel early yesterday, I endeavoured to learn the nature of the suspicions existing against you. His Excellency was at that time ignorant of the proceedings of the police; but I heard subsequently, with satisfaction, that you had been set at liberty, after an interrogatory before the authorities.

I am, &c.,

BLOOMFIELD.

On the same day Mr. Moore replied to Lord Bloomfield, detailing the particulars of his arrest, and of his neglected application to the ambassador, whom he reproaches severely. The letter thus concludes:—

I now formally, as far as I myself am concerned, repudiate your further interference, and I disavow your assistance. Better to take one's chance with a violent and irresponsible foreign police than trust to an English Minister. Had we a government jealous of our national character, your next despatch from England, Lord Bloomfield, might teach you that an English minister should be something more than the tinsel appendage of a foreign Court; that he is not there to sleep while his fellow-citizens are outraged to allay the fears of a timid Government; but that he is there as the representative of our collective might, to protect our interests and guard our honour.

A diplomatic explanation is said to have been asked by the British Government from that of Prussia, concerning Mr. Morris Moore having been taken into custody.

#### BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium, on the 21st, the general discussion of the address in reply to the speech from the throne was commenced. The first four paragraphs were adopted without remark, the discussion arising on that relating to public instruction. The Minister of the Interior, M. Dedecker, explained that what the Government thought with respect to the instruction given in universities (the great question of the day in Belgium) was, that the higher class of professors, from respect for the different forms of belief recognised by the Constitution, ought not in their lectures to discuss religious questions, and that though they had more latitude in the publication of books, yet that even in them they ought not to attack the fundamental principles of religious belief or of social existence. In accordance with this opinion, the Government, the Minister said, had directed that Professor Laurent, of the University of Ghent, who had published a book offensive to religion, should be reprimanded; and it had issued a circular to the University authorities setting forth how they were to carry out its views. He expressed himself confident that the Chamber would approve of what the Government had done. A long debate ensued, in the course of which some members blamed the Minister for having gone too far, others for not having gone far enough. The debate was continued on Saturday, when the sitting was chiefly occupied by a speech, in which M. Dedecker defended himself against the reproaches that had been levelled at him from both sides. He finished by declaring his own (the Catholic) party guilty of an intolerant spirit, that by necessity had called forth the party warfare of which Belgium was now the theatre. The debate was continued on Monday, and was again adjourned.

The debate was brought to a close on Wednesday. The amendment proposed by the Opposition on the paragraph relating to public instruction was rejected by 61 votes to 41. As a proof of the great interest attached to the subject, it may be mentioned that, out of the whole Chamber, only six members were absent. The *ensemble* of the Address was then voted by 38 votes to 37. This result is chiefly to be ascribed to the great exertions of M. Dedecker, the Minister of the Interior, who spoke four times in the course of the debate. It will be recollected that, in the main, the question at issue was, whether the Professor's liberty of instruction is so limited, that he must not attack creeds acknowledged by the State. It is now decided that he must not.

The Marquis d'Antoni, the Neapolitan Minister to Paris, whose departure on Thursday was announced, arrived the same evening at Brussels, and, with all the members of his legation, took up his residence at the Hotel de Bellevue.

A letter from Antwerp, of the 27th, says: "Prince Carini, Neapolitan Ambassador at London, who arrived yesterday at Brussels, came that day to Antwerp, where his horses and carriages are to be brought by the steamer from London."

#### AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna of the 20th, in the *Nuremberg Correspondent*, says: "During the last few days the questions of Holstein and Neuchâtel have led to repeated conferences between Count Buol and Count Arnim, the Prussian Ambassador. The hand of England begins to be visible in the affair of Neuchâtel, whilst Denmark has applied to France for her mediation in her conflict with Germany. The Cabinet of the Tuileries has, in fact, proposed to those of Vienna and Berlin to submit the Danish question to the second Congress which is to assemble at Paris, but Austria and Prussia do not appear disposed to admit that intervention."

The Emperor and Empress of Austria, on the 26th ult., attended a masked ball at the Theatre of Venice, and stayed there upwards of two hours.

According to a letter in the *Nuremberg Correspondent*, France agrees with England and Austria as to the necessity for Russia surrendering Bolograd.

#### TURKEY.

The *Presse d'Orient* announces that considerable bodies of Russian troops, in garrison in Bessarabia have been marching towards the Black Sea. The same journal confirms the statement that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had accepted the explanations given by the Russian ambassador at Constantinople on the subject of the incident at Yeni-Kale. The Italians at Constantinople have taken part in the subscription opened in that capital for the purchase of 10,000 muskets for the first province of Italy that shall rise in insurrection against Austria.

Ethem Pasha, the new Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, occupied for several years an important post near the Sultan, and ultimately became his first aide-de-camp. He was dismissed a short time after the disgrace of Redschid Pasha, his protector and friend. He is considered a man of merit, of perfect politeness, like all the officers of the Imperial Palace, and adds to these advantages that of speaking French fluently. He was educated in France, and was considered one of the best pupils that proceeded from the school at Metz, and from the Government school of Mines.

#### GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 17th state that, after having been compelled to put in at Corfu and at Navarino, King Otho arrived in his capital on the 15th. His Majesty entered in great state. The Anglo-French troops were drawn up on either side of the road through which the Royal cortege passed, and the King was received with loud acclamations by the people in the streets, and afterwards at the theatre.

#### AMERICA.

Ralph Waldo Emerson has spoken in Boston in aid of the funds for Kansas. His was the second lecture of the course inaugurated by the Young Men's Kansas Relief Society. Mr. Emerson treated of the "Culture of Life," but introduced his remarks by saying that, as in the recent contest, the day had gone against freedom, it seemed as if nothing were left but suicide or emigration. He was happy to say, however, that it had not come to this. The freemen of this country were yet alive. Culture, said the lecturer, is freedom, and every step in this course is breaking the chains of a slave, we must not expect the immediate consummation of our desires, as the Divine Providence meant that liberty should be no hasty fruit. Thinking men will not advocate slavery. Mr. Emerson here stated that, although it might be expected by some who were present that he should express his sentiments there on the subject of slavery, he should decline doing so.

In the Vermont House of Representatives a bill to insure the due observance of the liquor law had passed a third reading, by a majority of 130 against 60.

Lady Byron, widow of the poet, has contributed 65*l.* sterling to the relief of the sufferers in Kansas.

M. Cabet, founder of the Icarian community at Nauvoo, Illinois, died on the 9th, aged sixty-nine.

A despatch from Montreal, of the 15th, states that a terrific fire was raging in the Three Rivers, and that half the town had been already consumed. The amount of damage is estimated at 100,000*l.* Three Rivers are situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, ninety miles from Quebec. The population in 1854 was 6,500.

The opening of the Grand Trunk Railway has taken place in Canada, and amid festivity and demonstration the record of which fills column upon column of the Canadian newspapers. From the speeches that were made on this occasion at the Montreal banquet, we learn that the Canadians are determined, if possible, to out-do the mother country in the extent of their commercial enterprises.

From the New Orleans *Picayune* we learn that General Walker has appointed Ferrinere Ferris as Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, and that Colquhoun was about to return home. Walker's prospects are highly flattering; a large accession to his forces was expected, and that there would be no more fighting, and a proclamation of peace was looked for on an early day.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

Intelligence by the Overland Mail tells us that all India is wonderfully tranquil; but the expedition against Persia (with which India has really nothing to do) was still preparing. The fate of Herat is still a mystery. From Constantinople we learn that the besieging force before Herat had concentrated itself around the place, and was awaiting reinforcements. The besieged had re-established their communications with Afghanistan. Persian reinforcements, however, were on the march, and the whole expeditionary army was concentrated near the city.



There have been disturbances at Canton. The Chinese mandarins seized a vessel (lorcha) under English colours, and cut off the heads of the crew. The British consul demanded an explanation, but the mandarins had thought proper to give the consul no reply. Commodore B. Elliot, of H.M.S. Sybille, seized a mandarin junk, and sent her into Hong-Kong, from whence she managed to escape during the night. H.M.'s steamer Sampson, Commander Hands, with H.M.S. Encounter, left Hong-Kong on Oct. 18, the day the mail left for Whampoa, with a large force of marines and blue-jackets. It is expected that his Excellency Sir John Bowring will insist on the gates of Canton being opened this time.

The *Overland China Mail* has the following from Shanghai of the 7th October: Most exciting news is reaching us from the west and north. Some of the accounts are well authenticated; others not so. Troubles thicken on all sides, both among the Imperialists and the insurgents. The accounts of the advance of Mongols, Manchus, Bannermen, and Imperial commissioners, are as current as ever, but now quite stale; and it is uncertain whether any of them are on the march. Meanwhile, the Imperial chest is proclaimed empty, and all schemes to replenish it have been found unavailing. Pure silver is hard to be got, while paper money and iron cash will not circulate. Great concern is felt, too, in the capital, on account of the scarcity of provisions. The stores at command are not ample, and the prospects of increase are positively bad. But the most exciting fact we have heard, if indeed it be a fact, is the death of Yang Siu-sing, and that, too, by one of his own fellows, the Northern King. It is hardly possible that all those accounts that have been coming in during the last ten days, about domestic quarrels among the kings at Nanking, can be without some foundation. But even if they be true, the Tai Ping insurrection will still survive, and may spread and increase, and these long-haired men ultimately become masters of the Empire. During the summer, and until very recently, the Imperialists have been compelled to retire before their advancing lines. In Kwang Si, the Imperialists are, by all accounts of friends and foes, getting the worst of it, and unless they soon rally, will have to retire from every city, or be all cut to pieces.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 23rd of September states that the Kafir excitement has materially decreased, and that all fears of an immediate frontier outbreak were over. The Government, nevertheless, had ordered the whole of the troops now in Cape Town, and the regiments daily expected from England, to proceed at once to the frontier, with the exception of the left wing of the 89th Regiment, which will remain in Cape Town.

It was reported in Graham's Town that Major-General Windham would succeed General Sir James Jackson, the present Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the colony.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Swedish Government has withdrawn the bill relative to the fortifications of Stockholm.

Fifteen splendid Swiss bulls, conducted by the Spanish torreador Juanes Mendoza, have just passed through Lyons on their way to London, where it seems bull fights a l'Españole are shortly to take place.—*Paris Correspondent of the Daily News.*

Professor Stahl is about to establish a Protestant Convent in Prussia. The project affords matter for a very animated conversation in many of the Berlin circles. The convent is to be at once a refuge and a kind of seminary for youth. It is to be called "The Beaconage."

The marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany with the Princess Anne of Saxony was celebrated at Dresden on Monday with great pomp.

It is stated in Paris that the reigning Empress of Russia will visit Nice in the spring. A despatch from Rome, dated the 20th, says, new propositions have been made to the Government for a railway between Rome and Naples and Rome and Florence, which are likely to be accepted.

The illness of the Ban Jellachich, which has been announced, continues, according to the last accounts, to be most serious.

A weekly journal, in the English language, has been started at Nice—the *Nice Observer*. It is Liberal in its politics.

An entirely peaceful revolution has just been accomplished in the Dominican Republic, the former Spanish portion of the Island of St. Domingo. M. Buenaventura Baer, ex-President of that Republic, who was exiled by his successor, General Santana, has resumed the reins of power. Not a drop of blood was shed, or the personal liberty of any individual violated.

Letters from St. Petersburg, in noticing the appointment of General Chruleff to the command of the Corps d'Armée, echeloned along the Persian frontier, intimate that this general may find himself in the neighbourhood of Herat before the English expedition arrives before that place. The writer adds: "If the English Government executes its plans of war, events may force us to interfere."

The *Dumfries Reformer* (Canada) recently reported that two women had been devoured by wolves in Mornington. A farmer in North Easthope had upwards of forty sheep destroyed in two nights. The wolves have been unusually ravenous this autumn. So, also, the bears. Farmer Bennett was attacked by a bear and three cubs at nightfall, and would have been mastered but for his neighbours, who heard his cries and came to his relief.

The Austrian cemetery question has entered into a new phase. The Protestants at Vienna have

resolved not to purchase ground for a new cemetery, because they believe they have what is called a *privat rechtstitel* (private lien) to inter their dead in the general cemeteries. The corpses of deceased Protestants will, as heretofore, be sent to the general cemeteries for burial, and if the Roman Catholic authorities refuse to let them be interred, there will assuredly be a *scandalum magnum*. It must be well understood that the cemeteries at Vienna belong to the Corporation, and not to the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church.

Recruiting for the Neapolitan army is taking place on a very extensive scale in Switzerland. The King proposes, it is reported, to increase his foreign troops up to the number of 20,000 men, and reduce the native forces.

The sunken war vessels at Sebastopol are to be raised by an American, according to a Boston paper, which tells us that "John E. Cowen, Esq., of this city, who is now in Russia, has just entered into a contract with the Russian Government to raise the ships of war and other vessels, fifty-two in number, sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol at the time of the siege." Mr. Cowen was the engineer who raised the wreck of the United States steamer Missouri, sunk in Gibraltar Bay. Mr. Cowen commences operations in the harbour of Sebastopol next spring.

Telegraphic despatches, dated St. Petersburg, Saturday, state, that the frost was severe, and that the hope of getting out either steamers or sailing vessels was abandoned.

A jury at Toronto have returned a verdict of "Not guilty" in a clear case of murder. Henderson, a solicitor, seduced the wife of Brogden, another solicitor, under very aggravated circumstances; while Henderson was living with Mrs. Brogden, he met Mr. Brogden, and accosted him with cool insolence—Brogden drew out a pistol, and shot the scoundrel dead. The verdict of the jury meant that the killing was justifiable.

By a Royal ordonnance, dated November the 27th, a "modified constitution"—the same as that presented to and rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, who refused to discuss its provisions—is declared in force throughout the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Chamber is dissolved. The country is quiet.

#### THE SECOND CONGRESS AT PARIS.

The *Nord*, the Brussels organ of Russian views, writes as follows: "While recognising the justice and legality of the arguments adduced by Russia in favour of the meeting of the Conference, the cabinet of the Tulleries has to take into consideration the reasons urged against the project. There is every reason, however, to hope that its persevering and moderate policy will end by triumphing over every obstacle. Our special correspondent at London informs us, on his part, that the Foreign-office has at last shown itself favourable to the meeting of the Conference."

The *Paris Presse* of Sunday evening quotes from a London correspondent as follows: "The information at the French Embassy here justifies the announcement that Lord Palmerston, yielding to a superior influence, has at last consented to a *reunion* of the Conference, being convinced that the Emperor of the French will insist, quite as much as England, on the strict execution of the Treaty of Paris."

The *Paris correspondent of the Daily News* gives the following rumours on the subject:—

The English cabinet, hard pressed by the extraneous influences to which I have more than once alluded, has, I believe, consented, but with much "proviso and exception," to entertain the project of a new Congress. It shrinks, and perhaps with sufficient reason, from assuming the responsibility of refusing to agree to a Congress, at all events when it is told that its objection is now reduced to one of form, and that all that England demands in substance will certainly be obtained. But I am nearly certain that the preliminary understanding—the *entente préalable*—as it is phrased here—is yet under discussion. The Russian party holds out that if it be conceded, that there was no attempt at trickery in the Congress, and that the Bolgrad which Count Walewski put his finger upon on the Russian map was the real Bolgrad, and not a false one, Russia may possibly be magnanimous enough to make a further concession on receiving an adequate territorial compensation. This is the point, or at least a point among others, upon which Lord Palmerston's government has not yet, I fancy, given any definite answer. And further, it probably remains to be shown more conclusively than has yet been done, that the parties undertaking to promise what the vote of the Congress will be—which promise forms the whole basis of the negotiation—are in a position to guarantee the fulfilment of their offer.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

#### INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—A telegraphic despatch was this day received at the French Foreign-office, announcing the commencement of an insurrection in Sicily. The scene of the revolt was, it appears, Cefalu, on the sea coast about fifteen leagues to the east of Palermo. The insurgents were headed by a person named Bentivenga, who had been formerly pardoned by the King—an *ancien gracié*. Troops had been sent against them, but it is not stated whether a collision had taken place. Disturbance is said to have also taken place at Girgenti (the ancient Agrigentum), on the southern coast of Sicily. Naples was tranquil at the date of the despatch. [This despatch appeared in the second edition of yesterday's *Times*. There is no later news.]

#### THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY.

Pierce and Burgess, the two men who are under remand charged with the gold robbery at the South Eastern Railway, were again placed at the bar yesterday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, before the Lord Mayor. Tester, who was formerly a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the South Eastern Railway, and who is supposed to be implicated in the robbery, is not yet in the custody of the police. He left the South Eastern service some months ago, and is at present engaged in one of the Swedish railways. Serjeant Thornton, who has charge of the case, has proceeded, with another detective officer, to Sweden, for the purpose, if possible, of effecting his capture. Mr. Bodkin said he hoped Tester would be present at the next examination. Up to the present time Seward, "the barrister," also supposed to be an accomplice, has eluded the vigilance of the police; but it is said that an important clue has been obtained which will probably soon lead to his capture.

Some further witnesses for the prosecution were then examined, the principal of whom was Mr. John Charles Rees, the solicitor for the prosecution, who gave the details of his examination of the house No. 3, Cambridge-villas, on the 22nd September. Witness described the number of rooms and general appearance of the house, particularly the washhouse in the garden, and his description accorded generally with statements made by former witnesses. He found three fire bricks. The flooring boards and part of the fire-place were examined and found to be burnt in different places. There were such marks as metal in a fluid state would be likely to produce. On the next day the boards were taken up, and beneath them he discovered a quantity of small particles of gold. (These particles were produced.) He had a very long conference with Burgess, extending over three or four hours, but he did not think he mentioned the name of the Secretary of State. The general effect of Burgess's answers to him was that he knew nothing of the matter, and had nothing to disclose. Witness did not tell Burgess that if he would disclose all he would interfere on his behalf with the Secretary of State, or anything to that effect. He had Burgess under examination only once, but he had spoken a few words to him occasionally. The prisoners were remanded until this day (Wednesday) week at one o'clock.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.

During Monday night the thermometer at the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house fell as low as 19, being 13 degrees below freezing point. At nine o'clock yesterday morning the mercury rose only to 23, and even at noon, in the sun, the glass rose no higher than freezing point. The wind was, during yesterday, chiefly from the North West. The barometer indexed, during the principal part of yesterday and the previous night, 30 deg. 12 min. The Serpentine River in Hyde-park is now completely frozen over, but during yesterday was in such a dangerous state, that Mr. Superintendent Williams issued orders that no one was to be allowed to go upon the ice. At the long water in Kensington-gardens, the ice is officially reported as being two inches and a half thick and in first-rate condition. The Skating Club have already fixed their elegant pavilion on the banks of the river. Two thousand five hundred skaters ventured upon the ice during the day. There has been skating also in the Regent's-park. At each place there have been accidents, but not of a fatal character, owing to the arrangements of the Royal Humane Society. A thaw has set in this morning.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the senior members of the royal family leave Windsor Castle to-morrow, for Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Queen and court will remain at the marine palace a fortnight, and then return to Windsor for Christmas.

The Southampton election has taken an unexpected turn. Mr. James has retired, and his friends resolved on Monday to bring forward the present Mayor, Mr. Alderman Andrews, in his stead. The Mayor has intimated his intention to accede to the wishes of his friends provided 1,000 signatures are obtained. This new state of affairs has produced quite a sensation in the town. Meanwhile, Mr. Weguehn's and Sir Edward Butler's canvass is being continued.

The *Nord* states that M. d'Antonini is shortly to leave Brussels for Naples, where he has been summoned by the King.

With regard to the probability of a new congress, the semi-official *Pays* is not yet able to say more than this: "Although this news has not hitherto received any official confirmation, it is generally considered to be authentic."

The Grand Duke of Luxemburg (King of the Netherlands) has proclaimed, of his sole authority, the Constitution which the Representative Chamber had just before rejected. The new constitution limits popular rights, and has been promulgated in deference to a motion from the Diet of the Germanic Bund, of which Luxemburg is a member.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

We had only a limited supply of English wheat in to-day's market. For most kinds, the demand ruled steady, and Monday's prices were well supported. The imports of foreign wheat are 12,390 quarters. Good heavy parcels were in fair request, at full quotations. In other kinds, very little business was transacted. We had a fair inquiry for barley, at fully late rates; malt, however, met a slow sale, on former terms. The oat trade was less active; nevertheless, the quotations were supported. Beans, peas, and flour were steady, but not dearer.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan's letter will appear in our next Number.

"An Admirer of Grant" almost tempts us to deviate from the line which our judgment has laid down for the treatment of that gentleman. His suggestion that Mr. Grant should place as a frontispiece to the dialogue between Mr. Binney and himself in his next edition "a neat copy of that well-known picture 'Dignity and Impudence,'" is one of the aptest we have seen of late. But our correspondent must excuse us if we abstain from glorifying the latter by a quasi-martyrdom.

"T. B."—We cannot admit controversy on every quotation to be found in our Review department. The religious magazines are the fittest media of such matters.

"A Constant Reader" should put himself in our position. He would soon discover, as we have done, that "the religious public" takes more interest in what he and we alike deprecate than in anything else just now. We are happy if we can only restrain within moderate limits what we cannot wholly prevent.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1856.

## SUMMARY.

A proclamation in last night's *Gazette* summons Parliament to meet on Tuesday, February 3rd, "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs." The Government has thus two clear months to prepare for the opening of the session. "Practical reform," judging from the address of the new Attorney-General to his constituents at Aylesbury, is likely to be the basis of the Ministerial programme. Sir R. Bethell promises that the same vigour and ability shown by the Premier "in the prosecution of the war will be exerted by him for the purpose of achieving the victories of peace." In his own department the learned gentleman promises measures for the abolition of Ecclesiastical Courts, the amendment of the Marriage and Divorce Law, the Consolidation of the Statute Law, the better transfer of Land, and a remedy for gigantic frauds. He also hinted, in his spoken address to the electors of Aylesbury, on Saturday, at forthcoming bills for the settlement of the Church-rate question and for "the improvement and enlargement of the education of the people." To this latter subject he believes men of all parties, whether within Parliament or outside of it, are disposed "to turn all their energies" during the ensuing session. We are sorry to hear that Lord Palmerston's Cabinet is disposed to meddle with this knotty question; not only because such interference is entirely uncalled for, but because it furnishes a pretence for neglecting real and urgent measures of domestic improvement. But it is not unlikely that the adoption of some educational nostrum may be the price to be paid for Lord John Russell's accession to office. Her Majesty's Attorney-General propounds some useful measures of domestic reform, but the experience of last session obliges us to mistrust showy programmes. Has Lord Palmerston made up his mind to carry his measures through both Houses?

According to present appearances, the perils most likely to threaten his Administration will arise on questions of foreign policy. We may be sure it is not for nothing that Mr. Disraeli is now in Paris, having interviews with Count Walewski. His organ, this week, argues strongly in favour of non-intervention as the rule of our foreign policy. "There are potent reasons," says the *Press*, "why England, with her habits and institutions, should never warmly sympathise with any continental

Government. Motives of policy may instruct us to draw closer our alliance with particular States at particular times; but to interfere in the internal concerns of our neighbours, or to endeavour to make our diplomatic relations the means of propagating political principles, may involve this country in great complexities, may force us into enormous expenses, or may entangle us in war, but must, from the essential opposition between our ideas and those of continental nations, end in eventual disappointment." Such is the creed of the Conservative journal. The same authority prominently states, as though deriving its authority direct from Paris, that it has been finally settled that the differences respecting Belgrad and the Isle of Serpents shall be referred to a second Conference, to assemble in Paris. This decision is naturally rejoiced in by our contemporary, as "a diplomatic check," sustained by Lord Palmerston's Administration. The *Globe* of last night, however, puts a different version upon the now admitted fact. "In consenting to a Congress, they (Lords Palmerston and Clarendon) do no more than say, that, having every confidence in the justice of their views, having every faith in the honesty and truth of the Allies, they have no objection to refer just claims to a just tribunal. While such is conciliatory to an ally, the country will find that it involves no sacrifice of the objects to which we are so undoubtedly entitled." In other words, there is reason to believe that France and Sardinia have given such explanations as will insure the objects of the Treaty of Paris, as explained by Lord Clarendon, being agreed to by a majority of the Plenipotentiaries at the Second Paris Congress. Lord Palmerston may thus be prepared to meet Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons, whatever may be the revelations made by the right honourable gentleman on the Anglo-French Alliance, as the result of his trip to the French capital.

Ecclesiastical matters form no unimportant item in the week's news. The Premier, probably under the advice of Lord Shaftesbury, has selected the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, a clergyman of Evangelical views and laborious habits, to succeed to the vacant see of Ripon. Lord Palmerston is turning the tables on the High Church party, and destroying that "balance of power" which most statesmen consider desirable in the composition of the Episcopate. Low Church promises to be in the ascendant, ere long, on the bench of Bishops. Phillpotts, Wilberforce, and Hamilton are, numerically at least, counterbalanced by Baring, Villiers, and Bickersteth. Oddly enough, the keenest objections to these new appointments come from a Liberal quarter. The *Daily News* remarks upon the elevation to the bench of anti-Maynooth men, extreme Sabbatarians, and ultra-Evangelicals, by a Premier all of whose sympathies are utterly opposed to such tendencies, and regards the signal triumph of the Low Church party as likely to alienate the younger clergy from their Bishops, and sectarianise the Establishment. Our Liberal contemporary prefers that the State Church should continue to be all-embracing. For our own part, we do not attach much importance to these new appointments, because experience has shown that the system is stronger than the men who are at its head. Low Church Bishops may, in due time, prove to be as sacerdotal and intolerant as High Church Bishops. But it is quite possible that these changes may have considerable influence on the decision taken by the Tractarian party, should Archdeacon Denison be finally expelled from the Church.

Foremost among the social events of the week has been the anniversary meeting of the Early Closing Association. The improvements effected by this meritorious society, during the eighteen years of its existence, greatly by the efforts of its indefatigable secretary, Mr. Lilwall, amount almost to a revolution. Even the most casual observer of London society can scarcely fail to remark the beneficial change. We are glad to find that the Association, though not very liberally supported by the public, is determined to persevere in the promotion of its object. It is about to organise ladies' committees throughout London, for the purpose of canvassing the ladies in the several districts, and requesting them to buy nothing after a certain hour in the evening, and to canvass the customers of the late shopkeepers, so as to reach this obstinate class of persons through that point where they were most sensible, viz., their breeches' pocket. We trust the public generally will increasingly co-operate in this great reform, and that none of our fair readers in the metropolis need a hint from any committee to "make their purchases early."

The continental news of the week must be compressed into a single paragraph. The report of "an insurrection in Sicily" seems likely to dwindle down to an insignificant outbreak.—The Emperor Napoleon is carrying matters with a high hand—dismissing prefects by wholesale, and increasing commercial confidence by the elaborate report of the Minister of Public Works, as to the restricted sums to be expended upon

railways during the coming year.—The Belgian Legislature have decided, after many days' debate, that all creeds recognised by the State are to be in future exempted from the criticism of the Professor's chair—a triumph of Roman Catholic sentiment.—The King of Prussia has opened his Chambers in a speech which gives hopes that the Neufchatel difficulty will lead to no graver complications. Diplomacy may, for a time, amuse itself with negotiation, but everyone sees that the King must abandon his antiquated right of sovereignty in letter as well as in essence. France could never allow a Prussian army to invade Switzerland, and, if it did, the sturdy Republicans are more than a match for a Royalist invader.

Our great North American colony rivals, if she does not outstrip, the mother country in enterprise. On the 13th ult., 5,000 persons partook of a banquet at Montreal, to celebrate the opening of 800 miles of railway, extending from the State of Maine to Canada West. Ere long the Victoria Bridge, one of the most wonderful works in the world, will span the broad St. Lawrence, connecting the great West with the South and seaboard, in spite of obstructed navigation. The cordial sentiments expressed towards the United States by Canadian citizens were responded to by Senator Wilson, in a speech calculated to cement the feelings of amity between these two great neighbours. "Your prosperity," he said, "is our prosperity. (Applause.) We are bound together by a thousand associations of blood and of kindred. We are connected together by these mighty improvements which we are met here to-day to commemorate. We are bound together by a treaty of reciprocity—(great cheering)—mutually beneficial to you and to us. We are beginning to understand each other, to value each other, to be proud of each other's prosperity and success; and may God grant that the sons of British America and the sons of the North American Republic may never meet again on the banks of the St. Lawrence, on river, on lake, or on land, in any other way than that in which we are met to-day—to grasp each other's hands in friendship, and to aid, to encourage each other in the development of the resources of the North American continent. (Applause.)" It needs but the sub-Atlantic cable to connect together still more closely the three great representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race.

## AN IMPERIAL VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

A LONG and able paper addressed to Mr. Roebuck as chairman of the Administrative Reform Association by Mr. John Reavis, Honorary Secretary, has come into our hands in a printed form, and seems to be intended for insertion and comment in our columns. We have given a brief abstract of it elsewhere. It strikes us as a somewhat singular mode of communication with the public. How far the document is accredited by the leaders of the association, to what extent they adopt it as their own, and in what light they would have the public regard it, there is not a line to show. So remarkable and important a paper, we think, should not have been issued without an unmistakable stamp of authority upon it—and even to this hour, we are uncertain whether we ought to deal with it as a manifesto of the Association, or only as a memorandum of its general secretary. At present, we prefer to regard it as the latter.

We must refer our readers to our abstract for information of the contents of this letter which, if inserted as it stands, would have occupied half a dozen of our columns. It sets out a truly "gigantic" plan of operations. "During the last few months," says the writer, "several inquiries have been commenced; each inquiry being managed by a separate staff, in separate apartments, so completely distinct, that each inquiry is more like a distinct association, than one of several branches of the same association, guided by one general direction." There is, we are told, a "Diplomacy Branch," a "Colony Branch," a "Fiscal Branch," and a "Patronage Branch." Other Branches already exist, while some have yet to be created, the most important of which, if we may judge from intimations given towards the end of the paper, will be a sort of Anti-Centralisation Branch. The information obtained by these separate inquiries is to be laid before the public. The aid of the press in diffusing it is to be sought. "A correspondent in almost every village in the kingdom" is hoped for. An office devoted to obtaining and enrolling members is already in being, the officers of which will not cease their endeavours, till "nearly every housekeeper in the kingdom" is included in the Association. "Pressure" is then to be put "upon the House of Commons." "Each voter must act upon his own representative; the pressure of each constituency upon its representatives will induce the co-operation of the House of Commons—a pressure of the House of Commons will ensure the co-operation of the Minister." The first pre-requisite to the legitimate and constant



action of constituents upon their members is a full knowledge of their conduct. The Association has, therefore, "established an office for registering every vote given by each member during each session of the Parliament; his address, speeches, and promises at the hustings; his speeches, if any, in the House; together with such of his antecedents as may be a guide to his public conduct." The next pre-requisite after knowledge is purity—and hence, the Association "has established an office, the duties of which are to attend to everything connected with the possession and exercise of the franchise." This, the "Franchise Branch" of the Association, besides giving all necessary information on "all matters connected with the Laws of Registration, Elections, and Election Petitions," will "obtain and distribute throughout the country all those facts which bear upon Parliamentary Reform."

Now, no one, we apprehend, after glancing over this plan of operations, will tax the committee with a desire to shirk business. It has evidently been drawn up by one who, like Napoleon the First, is "greedy of work." It reminds us, indeed, of some of Martin's pictures, in which you see mass after mass of magnificent architecture, one behind another, until, losing the lines of perspective in the dim distance, you get an impression of indefinite vastness. The truth is, we could have wished a less extensive programme. It includes everything. It proposes a universal supervision of administrative government—a kind of permanent vigilance committee—a *Deus ex machina* to interfere at the right time, in the right place, on the right occasion, in every department of Government except the Church, which needs such interference more, perhaps, than any other. There is an air of romance about it which gives it quite an unworldly aspect—a spirit of daring, too, which betokens intense earnestness—and a self-reliance which is ever the precursor of large success. But these very qualities suggest to our cautious minds that the paper is rather a photograph of individual zeal, than a dry record of concerted practical action. It has about it a personality which the hard attrition of committee criticism usually tones down to a far more moderate pitch. This may be one reason why the paper was not sent forth under the sponsorship of the honourable chairman. As a "fancy sketch" of what might be, of what ought to be, and of what, in Mr. Revans's intention and belief, will be, it is an admirable document, well deserving publication—but until it is further certified, we cannot bring ourselves to regard it as a corporate engagement, or a substantial promise, of what shall be.

That inquiry and exposure to the fullest extent indicated is needed in every department of Government, few but placemen or expectants will have the hardihood to question. That every such inquiry, to be efficient, must be separately conducted, is, we think, no less clear. That earnest-hearted men, such as we know to be connected with the Administrative Reform Association, cannot undertake this immense work without effecting a very large amount of public good, we rejoice to believe. The mere existence of an organisation animated by such a spirit, and such views of what ought to be done, as we see indicated by this paper, will be in itself a powerful motive to prevent the Government from sanctioning gross mal-administration, and a sharp spur in its sides to promote reform. But, after all, if the necessity of the case be correctly stated, as we think it is, the principal value of the Association's labours will be in their tendency to convince the public of the imperative need there is of a large Parliamentary Reform. Because it is obvious, that our present representative machinery, so long as it remains unaltered, will *always* require an extraordinary amount of organised pressure, to keep it up to the mark—and we need scarcely suggest that besides the waste of power which is required to keep such defective machinery in order, there is danger in permanently vesting power of this kind in irresponsible hands—in hands, we mean, not responsible to the constitution. An external Board of Control sitting for the purpose of watching over both the Legislature and the Government, may be useful and safe for the nonce—a very fitting means to something better—a provisional expedient until a more constitutional organisation can be effected; but, regarded as an arrangement for doing the work needing to be done at all times, it would be either ineffective or dangerous—and, we confess, we should like to have seen this view of the subject more impressively brought out than it is in Mr. Revans's letter.

We are fearful lest the strain of remark we have felt it our duty to pursue, should be interpreted as discouraging the exertions of the Administrative Reform Association. We do not so intend—far from it. On the contrary, we hold the public greatly indebted for, and served by, those exertions. We desire to see them redoubled, if possible. We have faith in the earnestness of the gentlemen who are conducting the enterprise.

But we think it not unimportant to remind them that the work of Administrative Reform, however fitly it may be initiated by a voluntary association, is too large, too various, too continuous, and too vitally important to be more than initiated by its labours—and that an emphatic recognition of this fact would go farther with the public than the most comprehensive promises in the world. The large pretensions set forth in the document upon which we have been commenting, require to be qualified by an assurance that they have been assumed rather with a view to show the way to good government, than to obtain or preserve it for the public. In the first case they are justifiable—in the last they are not. But in any case, we should have preferred a simple exposition of the all but unlimited amount of work needing to be done, to an implied undertaking to do it, now, henceforth, and for ever. And on this account it is that we are glad the document carries upon the face of it no other authority than that of Mr. Revans.

#### COMPETITION v. COMPULSION.

THE comparative failure of Mechanics' Institutions has been for some years past a cause of lamentation. It has been found that these establishments, however successful for a time, have, in general, languished either from want of support, or of judicious management. In too many cases their advantages have been monopolised by middle class youths, and scarcely appreciated by the intelligent operatives and artisans for whose benefit they were more especially designed. To remedy the admitted failure various suggestions have been made and plans adopted. The favourite panacea with many eminent men and respectable journalists, including, if we mistake not, the *Athenæum*, has been that the task of reviving the vitality of these educational seminaries should be undertaken by Government. That proposal, however, like many others of a like unsound nature, has met with no encouragement in the proper quarter, and Mechanics' Institutes are still left to the support of those who avail themselves of their advantages.

The great county of Yorkshire is an exception to the general rule that obtains, in respect to the influences of this valuable machinery for imparting education to the adult population. The 130 Mechanics' Institutes of that county are combined in a union, numbering not less than 20,000 members in the aggregate. Compared with similar institutions in other parts of the country, they are in a flourishing condition. Sir J. Pakington is obliged to admit that they "do honour to the county of York." For some years past, owing to the active exertions of the friends of education in that district, such as Mr. Edward Baines, their indefatigable President, to the greater variety and attraction of the means of education, to the many advantages resulting from co-operation and union, and the increasing sense of the value of education, the Yorkshire institutions have been growing in strength, efficiency, and popularity, to an extent which proves that there is no inherent defect in the principle on which such associations for promoting popular instruction are based.

But, in order to ascertain whether Mechanics' Institutes can be really made effectual for promoting popular education amongst the masses, a more specific example is desirable. The Huddersfield Institution, the annual *soirée* of which was held last week, supplies us with a conclusive and satisfactory reply. In that thriving manufacturing town it has proved a most valuable agency for extending education, and can boast of augmenting funds and increasing members. This marked success is owing to the untiring efforts of such promoters of education as Mr. Schwann, to the well-organised plan of class instruction, and to the stimulus of the prize system. Connected with it are seventy-eight classes "in fair working order," in which is taught almost every branch of knowledge by a band of fifty-six efficient teachers, forty of whom labour gratuitously for the benefit of their fellow-townsmen. One thousand persons, of whom 720 really belong to the working classes, are by this agency receiving education and being fitted to become useful and intelligent members of society. "Your institution," said Lord Goderich, who presided at the annual *soirée*, "is engaged in doing part of the great work of popular education. I am told that most of its students are justly entitled to be called mechanics, and therefore the work it is doing, though it may be small when we look at it in comparison with the mighty task of which it is a part, is such that I, for one, feel it impossible to despair that, in a good time coming, that task may be accomplished." The prize system has been in operation for only two years in Huddersfield, and, according to the report presented at last Wednesday's meeting, it "immediately produced an increase of punctuality in the attendance of pupils, besides attracting valuable attention to the institution."

Such results springing from a system of popular instruction, hitherto more remarkable for failure than for success, is calculated to excite the

warmest hopes of the friends of education, and to suggest important conclusions. Huddersfield is not so different from other towns in the United Kingdom, that what has there been done cannot be accomplished elsewhere. The flourishing state of its institution is owing less to any particular machinery, than to the motive power which keeps it in action. In other towns, there is the same apparatus ready at hand. Let only the same vital power be evoked, the same self-denying energy be exhibited, by the friends of popular enlightenment, and the issue will be the same. "If we could extend and multiply, over the face of this country, what is taking place here," said Dr. Booth, at the anniversary dinner, "we might truly say, *that we had gone very far, indeed, in the solution of the great question of popular education.*" "I cannot agree with Lord Goderich," he continued, "in saying that the work you are doing here, in teaching 700 people, is small in itself, because we are setting an example to the whole country—we are showing how to do the work, and we are showing in what way popular education may be carried out to a successful result."

At the Huddersfield meeting there was a singular dissonance in the speeches delivered by Sir John Pakington on the one hand, and by Lord Goderich, Dr. Booth, and Mr. Baines on the other. The Worcestershire baronet uttered his usual lugubrious complaints of the extent of popular ignorance and the necessity of extending that machinery, which, as in the case of Mechanics' Institutes, has produced so little effect. Blind to the teachings of the event he assisted to celebrate—the success of self-help and the competitive principle—he could only urge the erection of a vast system of national education which would go far to extinguish this spirit. The representative of the Society of Arts drew a more logical and truthful conclusion from what he had seen at Huddersfield. The following extract from his speech goes to the very heart of the educational controversy:—

I will not enter here on the vexed question of State education or voluntarism—(applause)—but there is a third aspect of the question, which is that, though you may build schools, appoint managing committees, levy rates, and appoint teachers, does it therefore follow that the pupils will come into your school, or, if they do, that they will remain there? Is it not the unvarying, melancholy report of all Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, that as the education of the poor is being improved, the time during which they remain at school is shortening from year to year? While on the one hand you improve education, you diminish the time during which the children are enabled to obtain it, and so the result comes ultimately to be pretty much the same as before. Why is this? It is because you do not hold out a sufficient inducement to the people to educate their children. The pangs of hunger, for example, are intolerable, and therefore we each of us, somehow or other, daily procure our daily bread. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The cold and harshness of this northern country compel us to have warm clothing, and therefore we are all of us, either more or less, warmly clothed. Now, if education also were a necessity, we should in the same way provide ourselves with it. But how is that to be done? somebody will ask. I say, create the demand for education, and the supply will follow. That great principle in political economy is as true in education as it is in everything else. (Cheers.) But how is the demand to be created? you will ask. Why, if the Government of the country, and not merely the Government of the county, but the great employers of labour, the railway companies, the great manufacturers, the great employers of intellectual and bodily labour all over the country will insist upon education in those persons whom they employ—if they will make intelligence, industry, and application the qualification for places, and neither family influence nor local favour the criterion of employment, that moment you will give a stimulus to education throughout the country. (Cheers.)

Sir John Pakington would construct new machinery—in other words, would appeal to compulsion; Dr. Booth and the Society of Arts would employ such natural means as would create an increased demand for education. The one plan would paralyse voluntary education throughout the country; the other stimulate it to fresh exertions. Which is the more natural and feasible method of promoting the education of the people? Let Huddersfield answer. The object aimed at by the Society of Arts was thus explained by Dr. Booth: "It was their object to make all the Mechanics' Institutions of this country follow the example of this institution; and it was their intention to extend to those institutions the advantages which the Universities had for centuries extended to the higher classes of society. They intended to issue certificates which should state with the most precise accuracy the attainments of those young men who came before them; and it was their hope that these certificates would be the means of introducing to honourable employment those persons who competed for them." We agree with Mr. Baines in believing these measures to be a reinforcement to the cause of education of which it is not yet possible fully to appreciate the importance. Instead of leaving the State to do the work, it stimulates the people to accomplish it for themselves. Can any State-created machinery produce the discipline and intelligence such as would result from the success



of the stimulus applied by the Society of Arts? When parents appreciate the value of instruction, they are not slow to extend its advantages to their children.

#### THE COPE TRAGEDY.

THE trial and conviction of Marley at the Central Criminal Court, last week, bring once more into painful relief the dismal features of a murder which, more than most crimes of the same appalling nature, impresses us with a sense of growing insecurity. That the ruffian is about to be hanged will no doubt afford a stern satisfaction to the majority of the public—nor can we pretend to believe that he has not fully deserved his fate. But, for ourselves, we confess that the carrying out the last extremity of the law would seem far more justifiable than it appears at present, if we could see good ground for hope that Marley's execution would operate as "a terror to evil-doers." Desperate crimes involving the taking away of life in almost every variety of form, from slow poison to a pistol-shot through the heart, are becoming fearfully prevalent—nor do they seem to be kept down in the least by the comparative frequency of death punishments. Certainly, if severity be effectual in deterring others,—of which the evidence is far enough from complete,—it is difficult to imagine a case which calls for severity more loudly and urgently than that furnished by the Cope tragedy.

If poor Cope had been killed outright, without the interposition of a single bystander, although the feeling of our insecurity in street and home might have been keener, the sympathy with the victim and the indignation against the murderer would not have had time to deepen and intensify as they have now done,—and, let us hope, to some good purpose in more ways than one. Cope lingered in the hospital in pitiable prostration, and when he was confronted with Marley, every British heart was wrung at the story. We have all had time to ruminate upon the whole case, and a most tragic and thrilling case it is.

It is late on an autumn evening, in a world's capital, proud of the amenities, sanctities, and securities of its social life, when,—not far from the senate-house, with the confluent tides of interest, pleasure, and affection, slipping by as usual, within and without,—a small-statured cripple, in a watchmaker's shop, no bigger than a sentry-box, is singled out, watched, and slowly, deliberately, blow after blow, beaten on the head unto death by a professional murderer. The poor man is quietly thinking of going homewards—but he is not to go—a cruel hand is waiting to batter his life out. Footsteps hurry past on the pavement; carriages and waggons rumble and rattle along; hard by, in chambers not more unsuspecting of fate and scarcely more secure from the new social devil, a mother, perhaps, has just arranged the clothes over the shoulders of her sleeping children, with a smile at their quaint pose as they lie; a couple of greyheaded friends are met in council; a pair of happy lovers are keeping happy silence in the shadow of rosy curtains; a thinker has just seized the idea he has been in chase of for an hour; a daughter is reverently feeding the faint life-flame in an aged father. And none of these sheltered ones hear the "moans, as of some one suffering great pain," which come from a few steps off, where the image of God lies bleeding and defaced,—hammered by one who bears that image too,—hammered and fractured like a bit of senseless, shapeless, soulless stone, which can think no thought, make no "moan," part from no love, send up no cry to the great, long-suffering God. A passer-by, at last, hears a sound and hesitates; the sinner is secured in his attempt to escape; there is a pool of blood on the floor of the little shop; a life-preserver is found at the base of Canning's statue by a woman; and the battered victim is taken to the sick-house to die his lingering death. The streets grow quieter and quieter as midnight comes down, and the tall, black houses shut in three millions of peaceful sleepers.

Pass by the sufferer's pallid wasting hours with physician and nurse, while sunshine and night-lamp are alike to him; and if he speaks at all, it is to Heaven or to himself. There is another scene, the details of which it is impossible to read without a thrill of feeling.

About seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, the unfortunate man, who had not previously articulated a word, was heard by one of the nurses to whisper his ability to eat something. Mr. Marshall, the house surgeon, after seeing the patient, communicated with Mr. Walker, chief superintendent of the metropolitan police, and he with Mr. Burnaby, chief clerk at the Bow-street police-court; who, on learning that there was a probability of Cope identifying his assailant, dispatched Inspector Bradstock to the House of Detention for the prisoner, himself undertaking to see Mr. Jardine. Upon the prisoner's arrival at the hospital, Mr. Marshall having first satisfied himself that Cope was in a perfectly rational state, and able to articulate, allowed Mr. Jardine and the other officials to be introduced. Mr. Burnaby took a position close to the bedside of the injured man, to whom he explained in a soothing manner the occasion of the visit, introducing to him Mr. Jardine, who stood on the other side of the bed. All

being in readiness, the prisoner was brought in between two officers, and placed at the foot of Cope's bed, in a position allowing full observation of his features.

The first question addressed to Cope by Mr. Burnaby was—"Do you know the man standing at the foot of your bed?" Cope surveyed him with a penetrating glance for some few moments, and then faintly ejaculated—"Yes." Mr. Burnaby pursued the questions by inquiring how he knew the prisoner, upon which Cope replied, in a tremulous voice, "That is the man who struck me." Mr. Burnaby next asked Cope whether he could tell what it was he was struck with? Cope looked anxiously towards the prisoner, and articulated, in a thick guttural voice, "A life-preserver." Mr. Burnaby then asked the sufferer whether he could tell how many blows had been given to him by the prisoner? Cope appeared anxious to reply more fully to this inquiry, but, after an effort, was only able to articulate a simple "No." Mr. Burnaby, after a short pause, next asked Cope whether the prisoner had spoken to him before commencing to attack him. The unfortunate man, whose utterance up to this point had been gradually becoming more imperfect, appeared excited by the last question, and in reply muttered some inarticulate sounds from which nothing could be gleaned.

Mr. Burnaby looked towards Mr. Marshall, who all this time stood at the bedside, watching the effect of the examination on his patient, and on gathering from him that a continuation of this mode of examination might probably be very prejudicial to Cope, Mr. Burnaby said he had got quite enough, and that if the patient would affix his mark to the deposition, he should not be troubled any further. Upon this intimation, Cope stretched out his hand, and tremblingly affixed his attestation, upon which the prisoner was removed, and the few present retired, painfully affected with the scene they had witnessed.

Poor stammering tongue! Poor darkly struggling brain! Poor prostrate, paralytic form! With you it will soon be over and done; but these tremors of your latest hours have branded your pitiful story into countless hearts, and they will beat with an awful steadiness of approval when the last scene of this tragedy shall be enacted.

Let us draw a lesson or two from the terrible drama as the black curtain falls. First, how immeasurable is the gulf between the *morale* of a man who can, like Marley, in cold blood beat another to death, and that of an ordinary human creature of ordinary culture. Let us talk less glibly about the work of "raising" other souls. It is no holiday work. No preparation can be too stern, no girding of the loins too vigorous. Dilettanteism is the curse of an age in which culture, moral, intellectual, and religious, is more diffused than deep. It is, especially, the curse of reformatory effort of every kind. What measure has amateur zeal "in the right direction" taken of moral material like Marley's?

Again, it is quite clear that we have grievously erred in relaxing our criminal procedure, without correspondingly looking to the certainty of detection in case of crime. Late enough, we put on new patrols and extra policemen. But would it not be possible to return to transportation with advantage, under new guarantees against its abuses, and with the infusion of new elements of moral discipline? It is foolish merely to shriek out, "Too lax! too lax! put on the screw again!" We cannot venture to turn back the dial. But life and property must be better guarded, and men, apparently past reform, must be exiled. Only there is no reason, in the nature of things, though there has been, and may be, in an imperfect machinery, why exile from England should involve exile from healthy moral influences, or the flooding of our emigrant shores with the moral sewage of these. Difficulties there may be in the alternative, but difficulties are things to be conquered, not for the ends to be won alone, but for their intermediate teaching.

#### Spirit of the Press.

The large demands upon our space this week oblige us to be very brief in our notice of contemporary journalism. Amongst the note-worthy articles in the *Times* have been a condemnation of the Income-tax, and a rather cordial encouragement of the new society formed for its reduction. "Associations have doubtless been formed for grander, sublimer, and more lasting objects, but seldom for a more practical one." The *Times* is also strongly averse to another Arctic expedition to search for the remains of Franklin, as suggested by Lieut. Pim at the last meeting of the Geographical Society, and protests against any aid being afforded by Government for that purpose. After its accustomed fashion, the leading journal discusses the Metropolitan Drainage scheme, and concludes that the plan for carrying the sewage to Sea Reach will at length be adopted. Soon all the water used in London will be drawn from above Kingston, in compliance with an act of Parliament which has cost more than two millions and a half within these three years. But the time will come when the doubling metropolis will want still more water, when it will no longer be prudent to draw on the upper stream of the Thames. What are we to do then?

We shall have to do what Rome did, not only at Rome, but all over the world; what Glasgow is doing, what New York and Boston have done, as well as other cities in the United States. We shall have to go far and wide in quest of such streams throughout the country as can be brought here, without injury to other interests.

The *Times* hopes that the competition system introduced into our Mechanics' Institutes will not work their members to death. "The 'honour lists' of these northern universities may be important distinctions, but good wages, good food, good health, and proper recreation, are of more importance."

The *Daily News* predicts important changes from the proposed reconciliation of Queen Isabella with the Carlists, and censures General Williams for his treatment of General Kmety. "He well deserves every honour conferred upon him. But still his ungenerous conduct towards General Kmety cannot be without a disastrous effect upon his own usefulness." The recent episcopal appointment rather alarms the *Daily News*. Lord Palmerston's tendencies are too dangerously evangelical to please our contemporary, who wishes to dispense patronage with something like an even hand to High and Low Church. The *Times*, on the other hand, quietly acquiesces in Mr. Bickersteth's appointment, and hopes the Evangelicals will discreetly enjoy their triumph.

The increasing point and vigour of the articles in the *Morning Star* must have been remarked of late by all who read this efficient penny daily. One day last week our contemporary gave some good advice to the Irish Liberal party, assuring them that the substantial rights and well-being of the Irish tenantry, and of the Irish people generally, can never be achieved but by the co-operation of the English Party of Progress (which is the party striving for popular liberty), and that, in the natural order of progress towards that end, the first step is unquestionably the reduction of the Irish Established Church. The *Star* thus adverts to party politics:—

We have no wish for Lord Derby; we trust, he is not the only alternative; but in Lord Palmerston we have reached the lowest depth. Any change must be improvement. Lord Derby cannot do worse; he may do better. He cannot do less than Lord Palmerston for peace abroad and reform at home. Lord Stanley and Sir John Pakington would certainly do a great deal more.

Our contemporary is glad to hear independent members of various parties holding very sensible language to their constituents upon some of the great questions of the hour. "We trust that they will have honesty and manliness enough to carry out their views in the lobbies of the House of Commons."

The *Church and State Gazette*, in looking forward to the coming session, sees "the most serious danger" in Mr. Miall's disendowment proposal for Ireland:—

If Mr. Miall and his friends choose to give Mr. Spooner their votes, when he next brings on his Maynooth motion, well and good; but we are not to be hoodwinked by such professions from men who, in each and all of these gradations of their policy, are animated by the hope of making the State a mere secular machine, totally divested of its religious character and utterly indifferent to creeds. The danger, as we have said, is serious and imminent; yet we are not aware that there is in existence any organisation for the purposes of defence or resistance. Surely Churchmen cannot be indifferent to a question like this. Mr. Miall's motion is the thin end of the wedge. Let him once get a fair leverage and he will use it to change the whole character of the constitution, to dissolve the union between Church and State, and to make the one a mere sect—the other a mere secular governing body. When such important interests are at stake, it is incredible that there should be apathetic indifference to the result. If this question had been properly taken up, there would have been a vigorous association in working order at this moment; we trust it is not now too late to carry out the suggestion.

Amongst our weekly contemporaries, the *Examiner* makes merry with the Rugby agricultural meeting at which Lord John Scott, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Newdegate played the part of the merry mourners. After quoting the speech of the former, our contemporary says:—

Is not this the Prize Farmers' Show of our wishes, but realised in another sense. Certainly British agriculture is Mrs. Hubbard's dog, of whom it is written that that worthy woman

Went to the undertaker's to buy him a coffin,  
But when she came back the dog was laughing.

The *Examiner* also discusses the Kmety v. Williams question, and arrives at this conclusion:—

We shall merely add, that nothing would more have heightened the admiration of the British public for their gallant countryman who commanded at Kars than a generous anxiety on his part to secure the full measure of honour and just appreciation for all who served under or co-operated with him. General Williams has in this respect disappointed the public expectation both with respect to Kmety and Omar Pasha.

The *Spectator* takes an alarming view of the political prospects of France, and shows that, under Louis Napoleon, the centralisation of the Government and the centralisation of society have greatly increased. The terrible disease has increased instead of diminished:—

Paris is more France than it ever was; Louis Napoleon governs Paris, because he governs the army; but who will govern the army when he is gone? or who would guarantee for a year together the permanence of a system which, after eight years, has nothing to depend on but the fidelity of an army, and that an army of Frenchmen familiar with change of dynasties and accustomed to follow its chiefs with implicit obedience?

The Income-tax is treated by the *Spectator* in a candid spirit:—



There is a sort of understanding that the 7d. is to be an institution till 1860; but to continue the augmented war-tax for the purpose of keeping up the peace—that is a thing which the British public will have great difficulty in undergoing; and it is clear that they are rising to press for a categorical explanation in Parliament.

The Consecration sermon of Mr. Cotton is regarded as unquestionably seizing fast hold of the chief difficulties that beset the relation of the Church to the people, and of the people to the Church. It appears to stand in the same relation to Mr. Caird's well-known sermon, "Religion in Common Things," which practice bears to doctrine. The *Spectator* thinks there will be another arctic expedition whether Government co-operate or not. The *Press* this week is bitter on Mr. Stuart Wortley. "Suppose a more reticent kind of Mr. Roebuck, and blend the character with that of a superfine sessions practitioner fancying himself an Ellenborough or an Erskine, and you will have the result in Mr. Stuart Wortley."

#### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

"Solomon," with which the Sacred Harmonic Society opened its season on Friday evening at Exeter Hall, is one of the least known and popular of Handel's oratorios. It was composed long after his greatest works, and when "the mighty master" was verging upon threescore years and ten. But though tedious in many parts, especially in the songs—which are marked with too much sameness, and marred in effect by the singular poverty of the words—"Solomon" exhibits the hand of the consummate artist. Some of the choruses, for massiveness and descriptive power, are scarcely surpassed by any of his earlier productions. The oratorio has not been performed since 1849, and its revival at the present moment is in harmony with the idea which is to pervade the plan of the Sacred Harmonic Society this season, to which we last week alluded, and evidence of the commanding position now occupied by that institution. In other hands it would have been a hazardous experiment. But Mr. Costa's judicious curtailment, an orchestra of unsurpassed excellence, and a choral force well nigh perfect in discipline, as well as imposing in numbers, were almost sufficient to insure success.

Friday's performance, though scarcely likely to excite enthusiasm, was highly satisfactory. The hall was full, but not overflowing. Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Sherrington, Miss Dolby, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas sustained the solo parts. The first-named lady greatly increased her well-established reputation as the interpreter of oratorio music. She sang with a dramatic power, expressiveness, and faultless intonation, that entirely won the sympathies of her auditors. In the appeal of the first woman, in the judgment scene, "Can I see my infant gored," her fervour and pathos provoked a spontaneous burst of applause, in spite of established etiquette, and was sufficient to place her in the first rank amongst the singers of sacred music. Miss Dolby proved herself equal to her reputation as an interpreter of Handel's contralto songs, though the part allotted to her was a trying one. Miss Sherrington worthily filled her position as second to Madame Rudersdorff; but her voice lacks the force and volume that are adequate to fill Exeter Hall. This may be said still more emphatically of Mr. Montem Smith, who took the tenor solos, but who exhibits signs of care and progress. The pure and expressive bass voice of Mr. Thomas gave adequate expression to a not very grateful part, and enhanced his claims to take rank as one of our most useful solo singers.

But the interest of "Solomon" chiefly centres in its choruses, some of which are of surpassing grandeur, and will be well worthy of repetition at the monster performance in the Crystal Palace next May. "Your harps and cymbals sound throughout the land," and especially the overpowering "From the censer," (descriptive of the power and majesty of the King,) are amongst Handel's loftiest flights, and rank with the most effective choruses in the "Messiah," and "Israel in Egypt." They were sung with immense power by the well-trained band of choristers, and produced a marked impression. The gay chorus of courtiers, beginning "May no rash intruder," was a specimen of an entirely opposite style, which recalled the pastoral and languishing music of "Acis and Galatea."

Whatever merits "Solomon" possesses were fully brought out on Friday. Probably the oratorio was never so well performed—even during the lifetime of the great composer. The resources of the society and of its effective conductor were taxed to the utmost, and have given to one of the least powerful of Handel's works a celebrity it has never before enjoyed. Mr. Costa, on making his appearance in the orchestra, was enthusiastically cheered by the audience and choristers. Both himself and the Sacred Harmonic Society deserve the thanks of the public for recalling attention to a

work which, though very unequal, abounds in so many indications of Handel's genius.

On Friday, December 12, the usual Christmas performance of the "Messiah" will take place. Miss Dolby, Herr Formes, and Mr. Sims Reeves sustain the vocal parts, and will be aided (as principal soprano), by Mrs. Clare Hepworth, who created a marked impression at the late musical festival at Gloucester.

#### THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

On Thursday evening, the anniversary reunion of the members of the committee and friends of the Early Closing Association was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street; Mr. G. Williams, of the firm of Hitchcock and Co., in the chair. Mr. Lilwall made a statement to the meeting. Though there still remained much to be done, he believed it would be admitted that young men derived great advantage from the efforts of this association. They were not now called on to tell untruths, as had been the case; they had more time to recreate themselves, and they were provided with more healthy rooms. There was one class of young men for whom he had the greatest sympathy—he alluded to the assistants of chemists and druggists. He believed that nineteen out of every twenty employers were in favour of early closing, but in business the minority of tradesmen exercised a kind of tyranny over the majority. The association was about to organise ladies' committees throughout London, for the purpose of canvassing the ladies in the several districts, and requesting them to buy nothing after a certain hour in the evening. He intended also that the customers of the late shopkeepers should be canvassed so as to reach this obstinate class of persons through that point where they were most sensible—viz., their breeches' pocket. Mr. Arthur Mills next briefly addressed the meeting in support of the movement. The Rev. Mr. Owen also ably advocated the object of the association on sanitary, moral, and religious grounds. The Rev. Mr. Beaumont, Mr. St. Clair, Mr. Waind, and others afterwards addressed the meeting.

#### THE HUDDERSFIELD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The anniversary proceedings of this institution commenced on Wednesday evening with the public distribution of prizes to the students in its classes. Lord GODERICH, M.P. for the borough, presided. The hall was well filled, there being upwards of 1,000 persons present, among whom were many ladies, and a large number of juvenile members.

Mr. F. CURZON, the secretary, read a short report, from which it appeared that the annual award of prizes commenced last year, and had immediately produced an increase of punctuality in the attendance of pupils, besides attracting valuable attention to the institution. The earliest to recognise its claims was his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who forwarded a liberal donation to the prize fund. (Cheers.) A board of examiners had been selected from the committee, officers, teachers, and members, assisted by gentlemen in the town not previously connected with the institution; and, although some prizes were this year withdrawn, not being sufficiently merited, the competition had been generally animated, and some of the results extremely creditable. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings with an interesting speech.

The distribution of prizes then proceeded, and occupied nearly an hour. The prizes were the gift of Prince Albert, who contributed twenty-five guineas; of Lord Goderich and the Dean of Hereford, who each presented six guineas; and of Mr. H. Tindal Atkinson, Mr. J. W. Willans, Dr. Cameron, and other subscribers of smaller sums. The prizes consisted almost exclusively of handsomely bound and valuable books.

The Rev. Dr. BOOTH moved, and Mr. J. HOPE SHAW seconded the following resolution:—

Believing that the feeling of emulation is a legitimate principle of action, and that it may, under proper conditions, be employed as an incentive to praiseworthy exertion, this meeting is of opinion that the principle of competition may be advantageously adopted in mechanics' institutions as a stimulus to diligence and noble effort in the pursuit of knowledge; and that its judicious application among the students of such institutions may be as productive of good as it has been in great public schools and universities.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, who was received with great cheering, then moved a resolution expressing strong approbation of the class system in Mechanics' Institutes. Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the resolution, and intimated his wish to contribute a prize next year. (Applause.) Mr. EDWARD BAINES, who was loudly applauded on rising, moved a resolution in favour of the annual examination of the Society of Arts. He believed it would stimulate to a very high degree the attendance and study at mechanics' institutes, of which by far the greatest value was in their evening classes. The resolution was seconded by Mr. HANSON, and carried.

The annual *soirée* took place on Thursday, in the Huddersfield Philosophical Hall, which was densely crowded. Viscount Goderich presided, and there were present, besides many gentlemen of local influence, the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, Sir Robert Peel, Major-General Wyndham, Dr. Booth (of the Society of Arts), Mr. Edward Baines, Mr. Akroyd (of Halifax), and Mr. Wickham, M.P. The proceedings were of a very interesting nature. The Chairman said, amongst other things, that almost all the members of the Institution had been constant attendants at Sunday schools. The experience of Huddersfield showed that, while works of

fiction were much read in the library, books of history, poetry, voyages and travels were read in almost the same proportion.—Dr. BOOTH hoped they were now inaugurating a system which should bring forward the true strength of the country—which should send forth the men who were to make the railway, to lay down the telegraph, to build the aqueduct.—Sir J. PAKINGTON made a long and tedious speech on national education.—Sir R. PEEL said he should be very glad to place in the hands of the committee, for the sole and exclusive purchase of books and pamphlets, such a sum as, continued for four years, an equal sum in each year, would amount in the aggregate to 100*l*. (Great cheering.) He hoped it would be believed that some interest in the welfare of the industrial classes of this country was still retained, as the most fitting inheritance of the great name he (Sir R. Peel) had the honour to bear. (Immense cheering.)—Major-General WYNDHAM, who was received with prolonged cheering, discoursed about the militia and a cheap defensive force.—Mr. BAINES and Mr. AKROYD also addressed the meeting.

#### ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

A meeting of the governors of the above charity was held on Friday, at the London Tavern, J. R. Mills, Esq., in the chair, when a report was read, which stated that the health of the children continues good, and that their progress in education is satisfactory. The public examination of the children took place at the school in May last, and at its close 86 old scholars, male and female, were rewarded for good conduct in their several situations, when the sum distributed to them amounted to 40*l*. 1*s*. The present number of children in the school is 233, viz., 157 boys and 76 girls. Three will leave shortly. With the fifteen to be elected this day, there will be in the school at the end of the year 245. Your committee have to lament the loss of several valued friends of the charity since the last report. Among the vice-presidents, Samuel Gurney, Esq., and Mr. Alderman Hunter, both of whom had in various ways rendered great benefit to the institution. To another gentleman, John Brown, Esq., of Streatham and Lombard-street, the committee also referred with esteem and regret. There had been a deficiency in the funds of the charity amounting to upwards of 700*l*. for the half-year ending June, but as this arose principally from the omission of the annual festival, it was hoped that it would be made up at the forthcoming dinner, to which the committee looked forward in the expectation of finding many new friends to the charity. The report was adopted, and the auditors for the present year having been appointed, the meeting proceeded to the election of fifteen orphans from a list of ninety-two candidates.

#### THE METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Deputations from Erith and Gravesend waited upon Lord Palmerston, on Monday, to protest against the adoption of the present drainage scheme, which will empty the sewage of London just above Erith and Gravesend. Sir Culling Eardley, who headed the Erith deputation, drew a parallel from the customs of the dwellers in the upper storeys of the houses in Paris to empty their slop-pails into the street, and admitting the necessity of emptying the "London slop-pails" somewhere, demurred to their being emptied at Erith. The Gravesend deputation expressed similar views, and the Mayor added, he had no hesitation in saying that the parishes affected by the scheme would use every weapon in their power, by means of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Court of Chancery, to assist them in defeating the object. "He hoped the noble lord would interfere and prevent so undesirable a collision." Lord Palmerston replied—

Of course you do not expect me to give you an answer at present, I will give due attention to any statements which you say you will send me in writing, as well as to the verbal communications which you have now made to me. You are quite aware that this is a matter to which I will give my best consideration as soon as I can. This is all I can say at present.

The deputation then retired.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, on Friday, Mr. Savage moved that the Board should seek to obtain, next session, an act to provide a Park for the northern parishes of the metropolis, and power to raise 150,000*l*. for that purpose. The motion met with some support; but the Board adopted, by 20 to 11, an amendment, referring the whole question of Parks to the Committee of Works, with instructions to enquire into the expense and comparative urgency of the proposals before it. The other subject was connected with the main-drainage scheme. The chairman read a letter from Sir Morton Peto, asking for leave to attend the Board, with Mr. McClean, in order to explain his plan for carrying the collected sewage from West Ham to the sea. Sir Morton Peto not only supports this plan, but offers to construct the works from West Ham to the sea, if the Board will pay five per cent. on the rest of their works and outfall connected therewith. A motion was made that Sir Morton should be requested to attend. The Chairman, however, made some explanations intended to show the impracticable character of that part of Mr. McClean's scheme which provides for carrying the Southern sewage over the Thames; and the motion was negatived.

The City authorities have commenced proceedings against the London Gaslight Company for discharging filthy refuse into the Thames: it is alleged that this was done with great secrecy, by means of a pipe laid in the water.



## DISASTERS AT SEA.

Two new cases (says the New York correspondent of the *Times*) are added to the dreadful list of marine disasters. The *Lyonnais*, a new English-built iron screw-steamer, running between New York and Havre, sailed hence on the 1st ult., with 192 persons on board, and a cargo valued at 50,000 dollars. On the night of the 2nd, about eleven o'clock, the ship running eleven knots, a sail was seen to starboard bearing down upon them. The helm was put hard-a-port, and the whistle sounded; but before the steamer would answer the helm she was struck amidships, and stove in from the companion-way to the shrouds. The vessel that had done the damage left her figure-head behind, and went on without stopping to ask the fate of the steamer. The sea was rough and the hole was unmanageable. The water gained upon them till, in the morning, the after compartments were so completely filled that the captain deemed that the ship must sink. The exertions to save her appear to have been coolly and heroically made. In the afternoon of the 3rd they determined to abandon the ship. The starboard boats were found much damaged by the collision. The first cutter was lowered, with twenty-five persons, including the engineers, the steward, and ten cabin servants; this boat had a compass, chart, &c. The second boat also took off twenty-five persons, and was also provided with food and instruments. One lifeboat, with provisions, instruments, &c., took away twenty persons, and the other lifeboat eighteen. A raft was also constructed, and was moored to the hull with a ten-fathom hawser, to be cut when the vessel should sink. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 4th they abandoned the wreck, and the boats made in the direction of where they supposed Long Island should be. They kept company till five in the afternoon of that day, when a fog set in; they separated, and only one as yet has been heard from. Heavy weather came on, with ice and snow; and for five days the party saved were rattling before the wind, in the open sea. Two men were frozen to death in passing the banks, one a fireman and the other a passenger, name unknown. On the 9th they were picked up by the barque *Elise*, of Bremen, and brought to New York. The passengers saved by the *Elise* are Miss Flora Solomon, Mademoiselle Bellet, and Mr. Domingo. It is believed here that we shall yet hear of others, as the accident took place near the coast and in the line of commerce. A steamer has been sent in search. Among the passengers whose fate is yet unknown are Mr. Albert Sumner (a brother of Senator Sumner) and his family.

The other accident was the loss of the steamer *Superior*, on Lake Superior in a gale of wind, and by which thirty-five lives were lost, as it would seem, from the most culpable carelessness. The boat was one of those light pasteboard houses, admirably suited for the Hudson and the Mississippi, but totally unfitted to contend with the tempestuous seas of Lake Superior. They were rolled in upon her by a stiff breeze, she parted with her rudder, fell into the trough of the sea, and was lost.

The advices received at Lloyd's furnish a fearful catalogue of losses at sea. During the last eight or ten days no fewer than 104 losses have been recorded on the books. Amongst the numbers are three steamers. Nor is this the extent of the disasters, for we find nearly 500 casualties reported during the same period. Happily, however, the loss of life has been comparatively small. The most serious of the losses which took place on the English coasts were the wrecks of the three American ships, *S. M. Fox*, for New York, *Silas Wright*, also for New York, and *Louisiana*, for New Orleans, on the Burbo-Bank, in the Mersey.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

Thomas Simpson, gamekeeper to Mr. Featherstonhaugh, of Staffeld Hall in Cumberland, has been murdered by poachers. His skull was beaten in, and his body thrown into the river Eden. Simpson had heard shots at night; he said that poachers were abroad, and he must sally out, though alone; and he told his wife, if he did not return next morning, to have a search made for him. His presentiment of coming evil proved too true. Two brothers named Graham, notorious poachers, are in custody.

Bright, a labourer, lodging in one of three lonely houses near Croydon, went home late on Thursday week: Mrs. Belton, his landlady, let him in: soon after, shrieks were heard; and one or two of the neighbours hastening to the house, Bright let them in, exclaiming, "She's dead!" They found the landlady lying on the floor in her night-dress, and bleeding from wounds in her head. The wounds are considered to be fatal. Bright escaped for the time, but on Monday surrendered himself to the police. He said he knew he should be "grabbed," and so he thought he would give himself up. Mrs. Belton had been insulting him, and he had hit her with a chopper which was in the room.

The thieves of the West Riding of Yorkshire had a field-day lately on the occasion of the statute fair at Otley. There were highway robberies, burglaries, and a desperate attempt to overpower or kill a shopkeeper and rob his till.

The inquest on Worrell, at Greenwich, terminated on Wednesday. It was clear, whatever might be Worrell's connexion with the murder, that he had exhibited no signs of insanity before he killed himself. It appeared that when he was searched by the police, they felt the outside only of his boots—it is not doubted that he had concealed the phial of poison within one of his boots. The verdict was tantamount to *fel de se*. The jury recommended more care in

searching prisoners, and that in a case such as this an officer should be placed in the prisoner's cell. On Friday night, at ten o'clock, the body of Thomas Cartwright Worrell was interred in unconsecrated ground at Shooter's-hill Cemetery. The parochial authorities of Greenwich, who are bound by law to take part in the proceedings, were present on the occasion, as also a strong body of police. The proceedings took place by torchlight, and attracted a large concourse of spectators.

No arrest has yet been made for the murder of Mr. Little, in Dublin, but it is understood that in the course of the inquiry into the subject suspicions against one or two parties have been considerably strengthened, and that a little additional evidence only is required to justify the police in taking these persons into custody.

Last week (says the *Brighton Examiner*) a villainous attempt was made to cause a "run" upon the County Bank. The incendiary, whoever he is, put anonymous letters into the post-boxes, addressed to various individuals, containing statements calculated to throw discredit on the above bank. But the manager instantly took measures to show that he was ready to meet at once any "run," and confidence has been restored.

A horrible case of suicide was committed at Lower Largo, on the night of Saturday last, by Elizabeth White and Janet White, twin sisters, about thirty years of age, and weavers by occupation. They committed the deed about eleven o'clock P.M., by tying a rope of their own make to the joists of the loom they wrought at, and must then have tied it round their necks. They were both found hanging in the shop about half-past eleven P.M., by one of the neighbours, who went into the shop to see what had become of them, dead. On that afternoon they were seen by their mother to twine a rope, which was supposed to be the same as they used in this action, and stated to her that they both came into the world together, and that they would both leave it together. The two unfortunate girls were very much respected; and being steady, sober, and industrious girls, there can be no cause as yet given for their committing suicide.—*Fife-shire Journal*.

In consequence of the increase of the garotte system of street-robbery, the police authorities have resolved on placing an additional number of constables on duty after ten o'clock at night, and in the outskirts the mounted patrols are doubled. This new regulation came into operation last Saturday evening.

## Court, Personal, and Official News.

The date of the opening of next session was on Friday fixed at a Privy Council held by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. It was ordered that Parliament should be further prorogued from the 16th December to Tuesday, the 3rd of February, "then to meet for the despatch of business." The Bishop of London was sworn of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board. The Queen also held a Court. Earl Granville and Sir George Grey had audience. The Bishop of London and the Bishop of Durham had audience and did homage. Mr. Baron Watson, Mr. Henry Davison, Mr. Benjamin Pine, Dr. Brooke O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. Richard Stephenson Macdonald, had audiences, and were knighted by Her Majesty. Viscount Palmerston left town on Monday for Windsor Castle on a visit to Her Majesty. Earl Granville and the Earl of Clarendon have been on a visit to Her Majesty. The Queen and Prince, the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, drove to Claremont on Saturday morning, and visited the Countess de Neully. The Court Newsman duly records, we believe for the first time, that on Saturday the Prince of Wales "went out hunting."

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were—Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Granville, Earl of Harrowby, Sir George Grey, Earl of Clarendon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, and the Duke of Argyll.

Lord Panmure is suffering from an attack of gout, which prevented his lordship attending either the Queen's Privy Council on Friday, or the Cabinet Council held on Saturday.

Her Majesty has intimated her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood upon Mr. James Stuart Wortley, M.P., who has recently accepted the office of Solicitor-General.

Lord Palmerston received the Cabinet Ministers at dinner, for the first time this season, on Wednesday.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge completed her twenty-third year on Thursday.

The Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny entertained at dinner, at Albert-gate House, on Sunday evening, his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Countess Creptowitch, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, Baron and Baroness Nickolay, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Hon. Mrs. A. Villiers, and M. Comyn.

We understand that Her Majesty has, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, conferred a pension of 100*l.* per annum out of the civil list on Mr. P. J. Bailey, in consideration of his literary abilities.—*Nottingham Journal*.

Mr. Thackeray commences his course of lectures on "The Four Georges," at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Judge Halliburton, author of "Sam Slick," has engaged to deliver an address, on the 16th inst., to the members of the Manchester Athenæum. This address is to be followed

by subsequent ones during the winter from Lord Lyttelton, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Stanley.

Mr. Mathew, late Her Majesty's consul at Philadelphia, one of the British consular officers whose *exequatur* was withdrawn by the Government of President Pierce, has been appointed Consul-General at Odessa.

Mr. Sergeant Kinglake having vacated the Recordership of Exeter, upon his promotion to Bristol, Mr. J. S. Stock, Recorder of Winchester, is transferred to Exeter; and Mr. G. A. Arney, of the Western Circuit, is appointed Recorder of Winchester.

Major-General Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B., now Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, will, it is stated, succeed Major-General Sir H. W. Barnard in the command of the troops at Dover and Shorncliffe.

Colonel Mundy, who has been Under-Secretary for War since the creation of the department, will in all likelihood succeed Sir F. Love as Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

Mr. Herries is made Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and Mr. Spencer Ponsonby, who accompanied Lord Clarendon, in the capacity of Private Secretary, to the Conference of Paris, is appointed to the vacancy created at the Board by the promotion of Mr. Herries. Mr. Spencer Ponsonby was previously Private Secretary to Lord Palmerston during the time that he held the seals of the Foreign-office.

On Wednesday evening, Cardinal Wiseman entertained a large audience at the Myddelton Hall, Islington, with a lecture, embodying his personal reminiscences of the four last Popes.

A pension of 30*l.* per annum has been granted to Mr. Alexander MacLaggan, author of "Sketches from Nature," "Ragged School Rhymes," &c.

Instructions have been sent out to the Commander-in-Chief of the naval station at Jamaica to establish a blockade of the ports of New Granada, on the Spanish Main, in consequence of the refusal of the Government of that country to carry into effect, after being repeatedly called on to do so, an agreement formally concluded with a British subject—Mr. James Mackintosh.

Viscount Monck, the Right Hon. Lord Belper, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Bart., and Thomas Mathias Weguelin, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England, are gazetted as commissioners to inquire into the existing regulations under which allowances on retirement are granted to persons who have held civil offices in Her Majesty's service.

Under the heading "The Superannuation Iniquity," the *Civil Service Gazette* says: "We last week recorded the death of Mr. W. H. Miall, landing waiter, at Southampton. This is another melancholy instance of the hardship of the superannuation tax. Mr. Miall had been in the service upwards of sixteen years, during which time he must have paid 200*l.* to the fund, which is now entirely lost to his family."

J. S. Stock, Esq., of the Western Circuit, Recorder of Winchester, has been appointed to the Recordership of Exeter, rendered vacant by the promotion of Mr. Sergeant Kinglake to that of Bristol.

General Lord Rokeby writes to the *Times* that it is the intention of himself and others to raise a fund for Mrs. Seacole, of Crimean fame, as soon as she shall have obtained her certificate from the Court of Bankruptcy.

The names of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P. for Lancashire, and of Mr. J. W. Henley, M.P. for Oxfordshire, are added to the Royal Commission for inquiring into the practice of the Courts of Law at Westminster, and the mode of conducting the business of the Superior Courts.

A letter from Mr. Stuart Wortley, resigning the Recordership of the City of London, was read at a Court of Aldermen held on Saturday.

There is a rumour that four new field marshals are about to be created, namely, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Gough, Lord Seaton, and Earl Cathcart.

## Miscellaneous News.

Mr. Love was on Monday elected director of the Eastern Counties Railway Company by a majority of 237 votes over Mr. Malins.

The winter has set in with unwonted severity. In the metropolis there has been a three days' hard frost; and accounts from the north report great snowstorms and very bad weather.

Four men have been killed and five injured by the explosion, in Southampton Docks, of the engines of the *Panama*, Royal mail steamer. The unfortunate men were engineers and stokers.

By the kindness of an officer of the Court of Bankruptcy, Robson was permitted to see his wife on Thursday—the last time, it was said, that he would be enabled to do so during the twenty years over which his sentence of transportation extends.

A dealer in provisions, carrying on business in the county of Durham, sends us (*Gateshead Observer*) samples of the waste paper sold to him for wrapping up half-pounds of butter, slices of bacon, kippered herring, &c., consisting of Yorkshire income tax returns, made under the old and the present law.

Messrs. Williamson and Son, shipbuilders, Harrington, have built a school-room, news-room, and library, for the men in their employment, and allow them the use rent free. The library contains 300 volumes. Masters, books, firing, and candles, are provided gratis.

Mr. Laughton, the master of a small station at Birdwell on the South Yorkshire Railway, has been suddenly attacked as he was leaving the station, beaten on the head until his life was in peril, and the station robbed of a small sum. There seems to have



been no other person than Mr. Laughton in charge of the station.

There has been another accident on the North-Western Railway: a goods-train ran into a passenger-train which was stopping at Leighton Buzzard, to take in passengers at its proper time. Great damage was done to property, but no person was seriously hurt. The driver of the goods train says he thought the line was clear, as the distance-signal of danger was not exhibited.

The statue of General Sir Charles Napier, "the conqueror of Scinde," was last week erected in Trafalgar-square. The statue, the work of Mr. Adams, stands upon a simple granite pedestal, inscribed, "Charles James Napier, General, born MDCCLXXXII; died MDCCCLIII. Erected by public subscription from all classes, civil and military, the most numerous subscribers being private soldiers."

On Saturday, the 26th anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, the Polish exiles attended the funeral service, which was performed by the Rev. Emerius Podolski at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Sutton-street, Soho, for their countrymen who fell in that and other national struggles. Later in the day, a meeting was held in commemoration of this event at Sussex Chambers.

The Wreck Register for the year 1855 states that 1,141 vessels, representing 176,544 tons, occurred that year upon the coasts of the United Kingdom, being an increase of 15.6 per cent. over the wrecks of '54. The total number of lives lost was 469, to 1549 of 1854. The increase in collisions is remarkable. In 1852, they amounted to 67; in '53 to 73; in '54, to 94; and in 1855, to 247.

The Executive Committee of the Art Treasures Exhibition have just received another gratifying proof of the great interest that is taken by Her Majesty in the success of the Exhibition. A letter has been addressed by Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, the chairman of the committee, by Sir Benjamin Hall, intimating that he has had the Queen's command to forward to the Exhibition twenty-three pictures from Hampton Court.

The Rev. Mr. Wallace, of Kingstown, Ireland, having been taken into custody some months since on a charge of creating a disturbance by open-air preaching, brought an action for damages against Mr. F. Lynch, by whom the charge had been made against him; but the matter has been settled by an ample apology on the part of Mr. Lynch, who also offered a sum of money to be bestowed upon any charity which Mr. Wallace might propose.

On Thursday night a public meeting was held in the Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, for the purpose of supporting the proposal for erecting a national monument at Stirling to the memory of Sir William Wallace. There was a good attendance. The Lord Provost occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings, said he was glad to state that the subscriptions already collected amounted to 2,250*l.*, exclusive of what would be received through the committees formed in London and Dublin.

Dr. Begg has addressed a letter to the "people of Scotland," in which he advocates the expediency of getting for Scotland the English system of forty-shilling freehold votes in counties. He also urges the adoption, from the same country, of the principle of allowing a forty-shilling freeholder in any burgh to have the right of voting in the county where the burgh stands. The reverend doctor thinks if these propositions were carried out, that there would be laid the foundation of unlimited national improvement.

The fourth and concluding lecture at Glasgow, by Mr. Thackeray, on "The Four Georges," was delivered in the City Hall, on Friday night. The Lord Provost again occupied the chair, and the hall was crowded in every part. The Lord Provost, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Thackeray, said that never had such brilliant and accomplished assemblages been witnessed by him under any circumstances, never had the hours passed with such rapidity, and never had anything like such regret been manifested at the close.

Last week, as Miss Catherine Hayes was leaving London for Brighton, between the station and the carriage she lost a gold brooch, formed in the shape of Erin's harp, studded with diamonds, which had been presented to her by the inhabitants of Victoria, South Australia, during her recent visit to that capital. On her arrival in Brighton she telegraphed to London, announcing her loss. A person who found it delivered it up, declining to receive any reward but the cost of the advertisements.

It is feared that the steamer Roslin has been lost in the North Sea. The vessel, which belonged to the Hull, Hamburg, and Leith Company, sailed from Steuin on the 8th November, passed the Sound on the 10th, immediately before the furious gale that lately visited the northern seas, and was not afterwards seen. Pieces of a vessel, and a boat, with the words "Roslin, Leith, Laurence Smith," painted inside, had been washed ashore at the Scaw. The officers of the vessel chiefly resided at Leith, and should they all have gone down, will have left widows and families.

On Friday, by direction of the assignees of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates, Messrs. Plews and Wall offered to public auction at the mart, a number of policies of assurance on the lives of Sir John Dean Paul, Mr. Bates, and others. In the course of the sale the auctioneer stated, in answer to some remarks, that the bankrupts were then at the Model Prison, Pentonville, and he had been informed some time since, on what he believed to be undoubted authority, that they would not be sent out of the country, but they would, no doubt, soon get a ticket-of-leave, for he believed they deserved it. Eleven policies of assurance were sold for 8,362*l.* The sale was well attended, and for some of the lots considerable competition took place.

The "railway and revolvers" story is at length exploded. The *Times* has inserted another letter from

Mr. R. H. Gould, who writes from Calais, that having promised to make inquiries at Augusta as to the truth of Mr. Arrowsmith's narrative of horrors in a railway train between Macon and Augusta, he has done so, and has received from two of the most respectable residents of Augusta the distinct and unequivocal assurance that the whole story is utterly false—a sheer fabrication, without even the shadow of truth to support it. The story is treated in the State as a proof of "the superlative gullibility of our old friend John Bull in everything that regards our Southern States." Mr. Gould affirms, as regards duelling, that "it has become a thing almost unknown within the limits of the State."

The Birmingham Recreation Society has been dissolved. At a meeting on Monday, Mr. Councillor Tonks said that, on the whole, the influence of the society had been beneficial. The Rev. C. Clarke attributed the failure of the experiment (which included concerts for the people, &c.) to the society not being able to manage the audiences, and conduct affairs in an orderly and efficient manner. The chairman (Mr. Boyce) thought the people of Birmingham were not aware of the vast importance of the question of recreation to the working classes. In Wednesday the sum of 1,500*l.* had recently been raised at one meeting for a Recreation Society in that town; but 180*l.* was all that was provided for such a society at Birmingham, and therefore they could not much wonder at the present position of its affairs.

On Friday, the inquest at Abergavenny, on the bodies of Mr. Hicks and Mr. Hands, who were killed on the 12th ult., was brought to a close, and the following verdict returned by the jury, after a two hours' deliberation:—

We find that the deceased persons, Edmund Henry Hand and Mark Hicks, came to their deaths on the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway, on Wednesday, 12th Nov., owing to the up mineral train running into two carriages of the down express train, which were thrown across the up line in consequence of the engine having lost its left hand leading spring, and we find a verdict of manslaughter against Nathaniel Sergeant, the driver, and George King, the running shed foreman, at the Hereford station; and we are of opinion that the locomotive superintendent should examine all persons for the office of driver, and that they should be able to read and write before they are promoted to such situation.

The Coroner then made out his warrants of committal against the two men, who are yet at large.

M. Kossuth continues his lectures in the provinces. He arrived in Leicester on Wednesday afternoon, and proceeded to the residence of John Biggs, Esq., M.P., Stonegate. On Wednesday evening, he lectured in the New Music Hall, "On the General Condition of Continental Europe." The large hall was crowded by a most respectable audience from the town and county. J. F. Hollings, Esq., presiding. M. Kossuth was received with the warmest enthusiasm, and at the close of a most eloquent lecture a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. W. Biggs, M.P., was carried by acclamation and protracted cheering. M. Kossuth left Leicester for Edinburgh early on Thursday morning. On Friday, he delivered an address at Edinburgh in the Music Hall. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Cowan, M.P., and the platform was occupied by several magistrates, councillors, and other citizens. M. Kossuth addressed the meeting on the prospects of Italy, repeating in part his Manchester lecture.

## Law and Police.

SECRETS OF A GAMBLING-HOUSE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, some curious revelations were made respecting the gaming-houses and gamblers of London. An action was brought to recover 2,000*l.* on a bill of exchange drawn by Atkins, and accepted by the defendant, Mr. Sidebottom. Culverwell, the plaintiff in the action, was the holder of the bill. The defence was that the bill was given for money lost in gambling. To substantiate this defence Mr. Sidebottom, the defendant, was called, and the story he had to tell was certainly one that did him no great credit. The son of a wealthy cotton manufacturer, near Manchester, Mr. Sidebottom came up to London for the first time in 1847, when he was about twenty-eight years of age, and he appears not to have been long in the metropolis before he made the acquaintance of James Atkins, the drawer of the bill on which he was on Wednesday sued. The place in which he made this auspicious friendship was the Berkeley gambling-house in Albemarle-street, at which establishment Atkins was one of the money-lenders. At the gambling-house, as at the theatre, there are two worlds—the world before and the world behind the scenes. Mr. Sidebottom introduces us to the first. In his evidence he thus describes what he saw and experienced: "When I went in, the game of hazard was going on. It is played with dice. When I have been there I have always seen Atkins. He sat at the table, and seemed to be the money-lender. There were two bankers. Atkins was one of them. He sat at a small table at the end of the room, and seemed to have the general management of the place. Persons almost always play with counters. They are given out by the croupiers. Money is paid for them. When there was no money forthcoming, the croupiers asked Atkins whether they should give counters. When he gave his consent, the croupiers handed the counters to the parties, who sometimes gave bills, and sometimes not." Such was the process. Mr. Sidebottom then proceeds to give the modest history of his losses. On the first night he lost 8,000*l.* He went on thus night after night, playing all night long, and far into the next day—making his heaviest losses when playing against the bank alone. The upshot was, that in the course of various visits, between the years 1847 and 1852, he lost on the whole almost 26,000*l.* Of this enormous sum he paid between fifteen and sixteen thousand pounds—the residue, including the 2,000*l.* bill on which yester-

day's action was brought, he declined to liquidate. Such was Mr. Sidebottom's experience of the Berkeley gambling-house. Now, let us look behind the curtain. Mr. James Davies, who was called for the defence, will give us the *entrée*. This gentleman—now, it appears, "in the public line at Stoke Newington"—has kindly consented to tell us all he knows. And first, he knows a good deal about Mr. Atkins. "I have known him," says this publican, of-dreadful-sinner, "for thirty years. I have been in a partnership with him in keeping a gambling-house. When I first knew him he was doorkeeper at 160, Piccadilly, which was a gambling-house. I took him in as a partner at a gaming-house at the corner of Albemarle-street. It was called the *Stick shop*." So much for the earlier biography of Atkins. The next thing Mr. Davies knows is a little about Culverwell, the holder of the bill and the plaintiff in the action. "When I first knew him," says Davies, "he was a tailor. I have seen him on several occasions at these gaming-houses with Atkins. I have heard Atkins apply to him for money. That is where the money came from. Atkins would say to Culverwell, 'The bank broke last night, and we want more money,' and then Culverwell would supply it." But tailor and money-lender did not exhaust the list of Mr. Culverwell's professional employments. He was also regularly engaged as "bonnet" to the Berkeley, and this, according to Mr. Davies's great authority, "is a byword for a person who pretends to play when any stranger comes in, but always wins." But it was not merely by the instrumentality of gentlemen who only played to win, that Mr. Sidebottom's 26,000*l.* was extracted from his pockets. Besides all his other points of knowledge, Mr. Davies confesses also to some acquaintance with loaded dice. He knows, too, something about another sort of dice, called "despatches." "The despatch dice have double fives and double sixes. They are in favour of the table I should say fifty to one—in fact, *all the world against one*." Mr. Davies shall also tell us how they are used. "They are changed for other dice in the course of play—sometimes by the 'bonnet' and sometimes by the room porter—'rung in,' as it is termed." Have our readers had enough of it? Have they the shadow of a doubt how Mr. Sidebottom lost his 26,000*l.*? The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

THE DENISON CASE.—In the Court of Arches, on Wednesday, the Admiralty Advocate, on behalf of the Rev. George Anthony Denison, moved the Court to admit the libel of appeal against the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Bath in the case known as "Ditcher versus Denison." He supported the motion by stating that the Archbishop of Canterbury acted for the Bishop of Bath and Wells solely because the bishop was the patron of the preferments held by the archdeacon; and that therefore an appeal lay from his decision to the Court of Arches, according to the terms of the statute. Dr. Bayford opposed the libel; holding that the Archbishop sat by his own authority, and not as *locum tenens* for the bishop; that an appeal must be from an inferior to a superior court; and that the Court of Arches was not competent to hear an appeal from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Admiralty Advocate replied, that under this argument there was no appeal at all; an unnatural construction of the statute, which every court would reject. Sir John Dodson promised to give his decision on the next court-day.

PUNISHMENT OF GAROTTERS.—A sentence delivered on Wednesday in the Central Criminal Court may, perhaps, open the eyes of the horde of garotters who infest the streets and parks of London. Mr. Baron Watson sentenced Charles Hunter and Thomas Murty to transportation for life. Their crime was a common one—the cowardly crime of seizing a man from behind, rendering him insensible, and rifling his pockets. They obtained, as the produce of the exploit, a pipe and case; they receive in exchange deprivation of liberty for the term of their natural lives. On Thursday, Frederick Travers, for a similar offence, was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.—The garotte is creeping near the confines of royalty, one John Stewart, a desperate-looking fellow, having been committed, on Monday week, at Windsor, for robbing and nearly murdering a man named Gearing, in the Home-park, scarcely 300 yards from the north terrace of Windsor Castle. As usual the ruffian caught his victim by the throat, and with a heavy projecting ring, which he had on his finger, evidently made for the purpose, almost killed him by pressing it against the jugular vein. Gearing was thus rendered insensible, during which time he was robbed of 16*l.* and upwards. Finding no more money, and knowing from what he had incautiously exhibited that he had double that sum, they made a second attack upon him, but ran off on a person coming up at the time. The complainant saved the remainder of his money by having secreted it in his shoe. "Robberies," says the reporter of the occurrence, "are frequent in this part of the park, from the want of light and more police strength."

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Friday, the assignee stated that an arrangement had been proposed, and he hoped would be carried into effect, that the bankruptcy should be proceeded with in order to obtain a fair and speedy settlement. No individual shareholder would be liable, and a mutual, just, and fair contribution would be made by the shareholders. It was agreed that the petition should stand adjourned with leave to apply for a day to be appointed in case the arrangement is not carried out. [It is now stated that the appeal must proceed, the arrangements contemplated having been found impracticable.]

THE GREAT NORTHERN FRAUDS.—Mr. Snell, late clerk in the accountant's office of the Great Northern Railway, was examined at Clerkenwell on Thursday, on charges of embezzling 1,000*l.*, the property of



the company, and was fully committed for trial. — The convict Robson was brought up in the Bankruptcy Court on the same day, in custody, to pass his last examination. Proofs were admitted during the day to the amount of about 500*l*. It is stated that the assets (about 2,000*l*.) will suffice to pay the creditors in full, excepting, of course, the claims on the forged scrip. Some idea of the style in which the bankrupt had furnished his residence may be gathered from the fact that one account for furniture was tendered on a balance, the original amount being upwards of 2,000*l*., and on account of which about 1,600*l*. had been paid by the bankrupt. The bill includes an item of 157 guineas for drawing-room curtains. The cost of furnishing "the Priory" altogether exceeded 5,000*l*., and a considerable sum has been derived from that source for his estate. The furniture, for which upwards of 2,000*l*. was paid or charged, has produced about 800*l*. — Redpath and Kent were brought up on Friday, but as Mr. Tyrwhitt, the magistrate who had previously heard the case, was absent, owing to indisposition, a remand till this day (Wednesday) was decided upon, when several fresh cases would be gone into.

**STEALING ANCIENT BOOKS.**—William Kortright and Beresford Christmas have been remanded by the Marlborough-street magistrate on a charge of stealing ancient books—heirlooms, and almost priceless from their rarity—from the library of Lady Olivia Sparrow, Brompton-park, Huntingdonshire. The persons accused attempted to sell them to Mr. Toovey, a bookseller in Piccadilly: Lord Gosford came into the shop and recognised the books.

**THE PARLIAMENT-STREET MURDER.**—At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, Robert Marley was tried for the murder of Richard Cope, the jeweller's shopman, in Parliament-street; found "Guilty," and sentenced to die. The evidence was clear and convincing; and the Jury, after less than half-an-hour's deliberation, returned their verdict. In passing sentence, Mr. Baron Alderson said that Marley had been before convicted of felony, and sentenced to transportation. He was brought back by the mercy of the Crown, under what is called a ticket-of-leave; and the recompense he made for that mercy was to recommence a career of crime, of the consequences of which he had already received so dreadful an example. Such a proceeding was well calculated to raise a doubt whether such mercy is wisely extended in any case; but most certainly it had not been in his, for it had only brought him back to the metropolis to enable him to commit a greater crime than the one of which he had already been convicted. The Judge earnestly exhorted Marley to prepare for death, as he stood not the slightest chance of mercy. Marley showed no concern: he bowed to the court and walked steadily away. On an application from Mr. Bodkin, Baron Alderson willingly directed that 20*l*. should be given to Lerigo, the youth whose energy and courage led to the prisoner's apprehension, but who has lost his employment in consequence of being compelled to give evidence in the case: The Judge also awarded 10*l*. to Allen, the cab-woman, who seized the assassin.

#### REVIEWERS REVIEWED.\*

The *National Review* is amongst the youngest serials of its class, having been started a year and a half ago, by a secession from the *Westminster*, with the irreverence and flippancy of whose treatment of religious subjects those who headed the revolt were very dissatisfied. The new organ aims to represent the thoughtful malcontents "who are unable to identify themselves with any one of the acknowledged parties in Church or State." "It appears to us," the conductors say in their original prospectus, "that there is no party, ecclesiastical or political, that is not manifestly embarrassed rather than sustained by its own watchwords and traditions. The established and conventional formulas of thought are confessedly inadequate to express the actual convictions of the time; and though often liberally interpreted or questionably stretched to embrace the new conditions, this very accommodation virtually surrenders their essential life, and confesses the presence of younger energies and aspirations, which claim independent and original expression." The assumption of the somewhat ambitious title of *National* by what thus only professes to be the mouthpiece of the scattered minorities in the political and religious sects, can be excused in no other way than as simply expressing the belief of the conductors that to these minorities the future of our country belongs. "The selection of our name," they say, "is no accident. Having a rooted faith in all indigenous products of thought and feeling, we conceive that too foreign a cast has been imparted to the character of our Christianity by the historical accidents of its introduction into this country. Neither Catholicism nor Protestantism is the growth of English soil; and probably not till Christian truth has shaped itself afresh under the home conditions of affection and character, will the religious malaise of our society cease. The *National Review* will interpret, it is believed, the deliberate faith of most cultivated English laymen, however now scattered among different Churches,—a faith that fears no reality, and will permanently endure no fiction. No

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one who recognises in historic Christianity God's highest witness and revelation, can suppose that the world and the human mind are, or ever were, abandoned by their Divine and living guide; and we believe that to ignore or to disown the traces of His agency in the excellence and truth of every age, is not piety, but treason to His Spirit. To preserve in our treatment of philosophical or historical theology, the love of reverence which is due to the earnest convictions of others, will be to us no artificial self-restraint, but the expression of natural disposition. With two things only, in this relation, we profess to keep no terms—the conceited Indifferentism, which, as its humour changes, pets or persecutes all faiths alike; and the insolent Dogmatism which treats eternal truth as a private and exclusive property. Believing that in this country, amid all the clamour of sects, the religion of widest range and deepest seat is as yet without a voice or name, we aspire, in this department of our work, to help it into adequate expression." We have cited in full the conductors' own justification of their choice of a title, because to some it may carry a sort of "three tailors of Tooley-street" sound. To others, on the contrary, the present dissolution of political parties, and the simultaneous decomposition of that chaotic compound, "the religious world," may afford evidence that these gentlemen have not interpreted altogether amiss the "signs of the times." For ourselves, if we must express an opinion, we think they have rightly discerned and recognised the deep spiritual restlessness and uneasiness of our times, but the adaptation of their own teachings to meet its mysterious needs we can by no means concede. Homœopathic doses of the same drastic drugs with which the old *Westminster* practitioners continue to drench the patient, do not seem to us to be the true remedy in the case. The tendencies of Christendom at our epoch are not to reject the old *credenda*. What it insists upon is a thorough revision of the methods of proof, which, to be sure, cannot be altogether without influence upon the shaping to be assumed by the dogmas themselves—their shaping, we say, for we do not believe that the change they are destined to undergo will be other than formal. In short, the founders of the *National* have acutely apprehended the *diagnosis* of the disease, but for the *therapeutics* of the case we must look, it seems to us, to other quarters. At the same time we are bound to acknowledge, and we do so with all heartiness, the seriousness and even devoutness with which its writers approach the high and awful problems with which they undertake to deal. Certain self-styled guardians of orthodoxy are put to shame by the deep religious spirit which pervades the discussions carried on in the pages of the *National*. Its literary merits, too, have been universally conceded, and need no recommendation from us. The present number, we may, however be permitted to say, will assuredly not lower its deservedly high reputation in this respect.

Of the literary articles we must speak but cursorily. The first is on the "Gowrie Conspiracy"—an obscure page in the history of Scotland. In the endeavour rather to shed a gleam or two of light upon it, than wholly to clear it up, which is regarded as pretty well hopeless, a great deal of patient and discriminating thought is expended. The logical acumen and the cool and quiet judgment displayed in the treatment of a very difficult historical problem mark the essayist as one who is eminently fitted for such investigations; and whilst we thank him for a valuable and most interesting contribution towards the elucidation of a dark page in the life of the "pedant monarch," we cannot forbear expressing the hope of greater things from his pen. This clever monograph should be but the prelude to some substantive historical work.—"Crime in England and its Treatment," is too sectional a subject for popular reading, and the article bristles so terribly with statistics, that but few, we apprehend, will be as conscientious as ourselves and flounder through it, instead of skipping it. At a single sitting, we venture to say, no man will read it. A child might be as reasonably expected to swallow off its physic at one gulp, or a dog to consent to being curtailed at once, rather than joint by joint. Of course, the more determined method is the wiser one in such cases; but it is not in child, canine, or even critic's nature, to stand it. Having accomplished the feat of perusal for ourselves, we can honestly say that for certain persons, especially for morbid philanthropists, and hasty generalisers on the subject of crime, the dose may be salutary.

A pleasant article follows on Victor Cousin's biographical studies of Madame de Hautefort and her contemporaries, in which ample justice is done to those female celebrities of the *siècle de Louis XIV.*, and to the great metaphysician who has recently become so strangely enamoured of them.—"Percy Bysshe Shelley" meets with an appreciating critic in the next paper; too

appreciating, in fact, for our taste, and not nearly severe enough, so far as the detestable atheism of the English Lucretius is concerned. With the æsthetical treatment of the poet we have no fault to find. It is very high beyond the range of common-place. Neither can we dissent from the wholesome castigation administered to Mr. Sydney Dobell's poem on the War, in the last article but one of the number. After citing the ranting lines, "Oh the wold, the wold" &c., the critic slyly observes that "in this sort of writing arithmetical formulæ might be advantageously employed." "Wordsworth," he adds, "gives us the cuckoo and the echo in four lines:—

'Yes, it was the mountain echo  
Solitary, clear, profound,  
Answering to the shouting cuckoo,  
Giving to it sound for sound.'

Imagine Mr. Dobell giving full effect to this idea on his favourite scale. Nothing less than shouting cuckoo through a quarto volume, would afford him sufficient scope." The following striking parallel with a defunct school of painting is also well worthy the attention of the Smasmodics, if they are wise enough to extract the jewel from the toad's head, and to learn the sweet uses of their present adversity:—

"We confess we have little patience with the whole school of which Mr. Dobell is one of the most prominent members. Raggedness, want of finish, and exaggeration, which, as it necessarily must, often takes the form of distortion, are its characteristics. Fuseli tried the same thing in painting. He, too, sought for grandeur in what was strained and astonishing in the medium of his art. He more than exaggerated—he exasperated everything. No man could sit on a stool without the muscles of his leg standing out as if he were engaged in a struggle for his life. People took snuff glaring at one another like tigers; and an elderly lady was always made as like Tisiphone as the artist could attain to. He, too, had genius and even great genius; and wasted it by the want of simplicity and truthfulness. He, too, was once thought a great painter; and the rapid extinction of that brief notoriety, which was the sole and just reward of powers even so ample as his, misapplied as they were, may serve as a warning to those who are indulging the same false aims in another form of art."

The songsters concerned may rely upon it that they had better at once avail themselves of the space for repentance allowed them. Their most adverse critics admit that they too have genius. They have now gained the attention of the public. Let them dare to be natural, and no longer try to split the ears of the groundlings. It is their last chance.

We have passed over two articles between that on the poet of the last generation and this on a bard of our own, not because they are of inferior merit, but simply from our anxiety to leave ourselves room for extract from what is beyond question the article of the number. The parenthetical papers are on "De Koe as a Novelist," and on "Italy." They will both richly reward perusal.

Not clerical readers alone, but every cultivated man amongst us should read the article on "Personal Influences on our Present Theology: Newman, Coleridge, Carlyle." We have no hesitation in describing it as, in our opinion, the ablest chapter as yet written on that strangely neglected but most interesting of all subjects—the Modern Church History of England. The prejudices of no reader who is not very thin-skinned, will, we may venture to promise, be offensively shocked, and we cannot conceive of any really intelligent person rising from its perusal without having gained a clearer insight into the profoundly significant religious struggles of our day. Is not the following, for instance, a curious revelation?

"The marvellous results of the High-Church reaction have nearly effaced the remembrance of its local and personal beginnings. It was busy at Oxford long before the first 'Tracts' appeared; under an aspect, however, which gave little promise of the *Newman-ia* (to borrow a witticism of Whately's) afterwards developed. Some thirteen years before the Tracts were advertised, two undergraduates had an epistolary controversy together on the subject of *baptismal regeneration*; and the correspondent who took the *Evangelical* side was John Henry Newman. The doctrine, therefore, was in vogue ere its appointed advocate was converted. In truth, Dr. Charles Lloyd, who filled the Chair of Divinity (Regius) from 1822, and the See of Oxford from 1827 till his death in 1829, was, throughout this period, obnoxious to the Evangelicals as the avowed representative of an opposite school, to which also Hawkins, Pusey, and Keble belonged. But the 'Catholic' tendency of this group of friends was marked by other symptoms than the later Tractarian. Dr. Newman has remarked that 'the same philosophical elements will lead one mind to the Church of Rome; another to what, for want of a better word, may be called Germanism.' He is pleased to add, that the determination towards the Tiber or the Rhine will depend on the person's 'sensitivity or insensitivity to sin.' Perhaps, also, a little on his knowledge or ignorance of the German language and literature; without some access to which 'Germanism' would seem to be impossible, and therefore, in the given case, Romanism inevitable. The *præ-Newmanites* at Oxford were not unfurnished with modern in addition to ancient scholarship; and, accordingly, were known to look with hope and favour on the aims of a scientific theology, and to be quite above the conventional disparagement of German research to which a blind cowardice resorts. Indeed, Dr. Pusey's first publication (1828) dedicated to Bishop Lloyd, was a defence of the 'Theology of Germany,' against the strictures of Mr. Rose in his *Cambridge University Sermons*. This little book, which, we believe, has long been suppressed, bears curious witness to the



deflection of the Oxford movement from its original path. The author explains the extravagances of Rationalism by the absurd 'stiffness' and intolerable 'orthodoxy' which preceded and provoked them; he welcomes the aid of Kant and Schelling in transition to a higher faith; he treats the dangerous crisis as over, and the healthy renovation of theology as in progress. Nor are his particular judgments of men and books less remarkable than the general course of his argument. Of Lessing he speaks (p. 51) with warm affection as 'probably more Christian,' despite his scepticism, than his orthodox opponent Goethe; and (p. 156) as 'perhaps rightly preferring Pantheism, to the then existing systems;' he recognises (p. 177) De Wette's 'really Christian faith,' obscured though it might be by adherence to the philosophy of Fries. Schleiermacher receives (p. 115) the highest praise. Bretschneider (p. 154) is justified for attempting, in the *Probabilia* to bring the Johannine question to an issue. And it is strange to hear (p. 80) from the nominal father of 'Puseyism' that the '*gratia ministerialis*'—the efficacy of the sacraments and offices, though administered by evil men—is 'an absurd and pernicious fiction.' . . .

"In 1829, Bishop Lloyd made his mortal exit. Superfluous German and defective 'sensitivity to sin' having thus withdrawn to other scenes, there was room for 'the same philosophical elements' with proper 'sensitivity' and no German, to enter from the other side, and slipping to the front, lead on whither that happy set of graces tends. For a while it seemed doubtful which of the two paths the Oxford High Church was to take—Germanism or Romanism—theological advance or ecclesiastical retrogression; and the events of that year curiously show how little either section of the party understood its own instincts and could take its proper attitude. It was the memorable year of Catholic Emancipation and Sir Robert Peel's rejection at Oxford. At that election we find Dr. Pusey among the strenuous supporters, Dr. Newman among the vehement opponents, of the Minister and his Relief Bill; the former reputed to be 'one of the most liberal members of the University,' the latter in close union with the most violent bigots of the No-Popery party; the future Anglican in the camp of the liberals—the future Romanist in that of the Orangemen! Yet Newman had already betrayed the tendencies which ere long possessed him entirely, and became separated by them from his former associates of the same school. . . . The minute-book of the Oxford Auxiliary Bible Society probably records the earliest public evidence of his alienation from his undergraduate faith. Already remarkable for the force and fervour of his preaching, and not yet an object of theological suspicion, he had been appointed third secretary to the society in 1826, on the suggestion of Dr. Symonds (present Warden of Wadham College), and with the approval of Dr. M'Bride (now Principal of Magdalen Hall) and other distinguished supporters of the Low Church. No sooner had he accepted the office than an anonymous circular appeared on the breakfast-table of sundry clergymen of the place lamenting that the society was in the hands of the Low party; urging the importance of effecting a change, and pointing out a rule which conferred a vote on every clerical subscriber of half-a-guinea. It was soon whispered that this paper was not unknown to the new secretary; though one at least of his near friends felt secure in denying his connection with it, and was proportionately disturbed to find it really his production. The design, thus commenced in secret, soon threw off all disguise. The draft of the annual report, drawn up in the usual unctuous style by the first secretary, Mr. Hill (Vice-Principal of St. Edmund's Hall) came before the committee for discussion. The new secretary moved some two hundred and fifty amendments, which would have struck out all the Scripture adaptations and 'gracious' jargon from the document, and turned it into such English as he might use. He lost his amendments,—his office,—and all further confidence from the Evangelical party."

Coleridge is regarded as the fountain-head of that "religious realism" which finds its development in the school of Mr. Maurice, who is undoubtedly rightly claimed as a disciple of the Sage of Highgate. The celebrated preacher of Lincoln's-inn would, we presume, be the last to deny the spiritual lineage thus attributed to him. We may observe, that the reviewer displays no small acquaintance with the style of thought which characterises alike the master and the disciple.

It is more startling to find Thomas Carlyle amongst the prophets. The writer of the article himself anticipates that his reservation of a niche for the Chelsea Seer in his gallery of *theologians* will be rather a shock to our nerves. "Be it so," he says; "the officials of St. Stephen's were also surprised at the proposal to put Cromwell's effigy among the statues of the kings. We will only say that whoever doubts the vast influence of Carlyle's writings over the inmost faith of our generation, or supposes that influence to be wholly disorganising, misinterprets, in our opinion, the symptoms of the time, and is blinded by current phraseology to essential facts." Accordingly, just as Newman is taken as the exponent of the *ecclesiastical*, and Coleridge of the *philosophical*, so Carlyle is described as having inaugurated the *literary* reaction against the traditional theology of our times.

In spite, however, of the wide divergence, in most respects, of the three tendencies, the reviewer yet finds something common to them all. What this is, we shall allow him to state in his own closing words:—

"The three schools of doctrine at which we have thus rapidly glanced occupy the most distant points in the English religion of the present age; or, at least, in the new fields of tendency which it has opened. It may seem a vain quest to look for anything common to the whole. Yet when they are interpreted by their inner spirit, rather than by their outward relations, one thought will be found secreted at the heart of all—the perennial indwelling of God in man and in the universe. This is the distinct gain that has been won by the spiritual consciousness of the time; and that already enriches fiction and poetry, art and social morals, not less than direct

theology. In the preceding criticisms we have said enough to show that we are not indifferent to the mode and form of doctrine in which this thought is embodied. But however threatening the mist from which it has to clear itself, it is the dawn of a truth,—a blush upon the East,—wakening up trustful hearts to thanksgiving and hope. We know well the anger and antipathy of all the elder parties towards every phase of the new sentiment. We are accustomed to their absurd and heartless attempt to divide all men between the two poles of their logical dilemma—either absolute Atheism or else 'our' orthodoxy. But these are only symptoms that the new wine cannot go into the old bottles. They do but betray the inevitable blindness of party-life,—the increasing self-seeking, the loss of genial humility, the conceit of finished wisdom, which mark the decadence of all sects. Precisely in the middle of this pretended alternative of necessity, far from 'Atheism' on the one hand, and from most orthodoxies on the other—stand at this moment the vast majority of the most earnest, devout, philosophic Christians of our time; men with trust in a Living Righteousness, which no creed of one age can adequately define for the fresh experiences given to the spirit of another. To them, and not to the noisy devotees and pharisees of party, do we look for the faith of the future."

### Obituary.

MR. WILLIAM LOCKHART, brother of Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law, and member for Lanarkshire, died on Wednesday, at his house, Milton-Lockhart, in Clydesdale. He was born in 1787; was for many years Dean of Faculty in the University of Glasgow; and was first returned as M.P. for his native county in 1841.

MR. ANGUS B. REACH, whose literary exertions were prematurely terminated about two years since, expired at his residence at Denmark-hill, on Tuesday last. He was not quite thirty-six years of age. The paralytic affection which abruptly terminated his honourable career precluded him from every kind of exertion, but both the efforts of his friends, and royal bounty, contributed to surround him with every comfort, and he expired without a struggle.

RICHARD VAUGHAN YATES, Esq., of the Dingle, near Liverpool, one of the oldest and most respected of the inhabitants of that port, died on Monday. His benevolence and charity were unbounded, and his name in connexion with the Prince's-park, which he fitted out for the use of the people of Liverpool at his own expense, will never be forgotten. As a tribute to his memory the ensign floated half-mast high at the Liverpool Town Hall.

THE REV. HENRY DICKENSON, Rector of West Retford, died lately, apparently from want of the necessities of life. He and his wife, though wealthy, denied themselves almost every comfort and decency of life. Mr. Dickenson has left his wife between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* The deceased, though so miserly in some things, was a liberal landlord and charitable to the poor; he was an eloquent preacher, of studious habits, and an excellent Greek scholar.

### BIRTHS.

Sept. 25, at Nagercoel, South Travancore, East Indies, the wife of the Rev. J. J. DENNIS, London Mission, of a daughter.

Nov. 26, at Gresham Villa, Highbury, the wife of THOMAS WM. BURE, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 29, the wife of Mr. STEPHEN WALLEY, Frankton, Salop, of a son.

Nov. 30, at 6, Vigo-street, Mrs. FREDERICK BIDGOOD, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Nov. 22, at Stockwell New Chapel, by the Rev. David Thomas, Mr. HENRY ADAMS, of Kent-terrace, New-cross-road, Deptford, to ANN PEPPERCOCK, daughter of CHARLES WEBBER, Esq., Barrington-crescent, Brixton, Surrey.

Nov. 25, at the Congregational Chapel, Newark, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, minister of the place, Mr. WM. ALLEN, to Miss ELIZABETH BEBRIDGE, of Farnham-road, Newark.

Nov. 27, at Union-street Chapel, Carmarthen, by license, by the Rev. W. Morgan, Carmarthen, assisted by the Rev. S. Griffiths, of Horeb, Cardiganshire, the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. D. GRIFFITHS, of Bethesda, Pembrokeshire, to Miss MARY JONES FOSTER, the niece of JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq., of Stockland, St. Fagans, near Cardiff.

Nov. 28, at 27, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, by the Rev. Wm. Chalmers, WM. YOUNG, Esq., to FRANCES WALLACE, only daughter of the late GEORGE GALBRAITH, Esq., of Narige, New South Wales.

Nov. 29, at the Weigh-house Chapel, by the Rev. T. Binney, Mr. HENRY WILSON, of Cork, to ELEANOR, youngest daughter of JAMES BATEMAN, Esq., of Albion-villas, Dalston, and Fenchurch-street, City.

### DEATHS.

Nov. 14, at his residence, St James's-road, Holloway, W. T. GREGORY, Esq., late Collector of Inland Revenue at Cardiff, in his fifty-first year.

Nov. 21, at Palmer House, Holloway, CHRISTIANA, daughter of the Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART, aged fifteen.

Nov. 24, at the residence of her son, the Rev. Charles Harrison, minister of the Independent Church, South Molton, Devon, Mrs. MARTHA HARRISON, after a lengthened illness, borne with most exemplary patience and submission, aged seventy-two.

Nov. 25, at Reasby, Leicestershire, the Rev. NATHANIEL MORGAN, rector of that place, and rural dean.

Nov. 25, at Acomb, near York, WM. HALE, Esq., in his eighty-sixth year.

Nov. 25, at the London City Mission House, Red Lion-square, Mr. JOSEPH MASSINGHAM, for many years the faithful and valued resident clerk of that society, in his sixty-fifth year.

Nov. 26, Miss E. HEARN, Mount Pleasant, Foots-cray, Kent, aged twenty-eight.

Nov. 27, at 17, The Grove, Hammersmith, after a severe and protracted illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, SARAH, the beloved wife of N. A. QUIDDINGTON.

Nov. 28, at the Regent's-park College, after a few days' illness, JAMES PAINE, youngest son of the late Rev. JOHN CLARK, of Grove House, Folkestone, Kent, aged twenty-four.

Nov. 28, at his residence, Arnewood, near Lymington, Hants, JOHN COLLET, Esq., of 7, Upper Belgrave-street, aged fifty-eight.

Nov. 28, after many years of suffering, borne with patience and resignation to the Divine will, ANNE ELIZA, the eldest daughter of Wm. GREGORY, Esq., of Cirencester, aged twenty-six.

Nov. 29, at Brighton, CLARA, eldest child of JOHN RIDLEY HUNTER, Esq., 30, Moorgate-street, London, and Enfield, Middlesex, in her fourteenth year.

Nov. 29, at his residence, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park,

Rear-Admiral FREDERICK WM. BESCHET, F.R.S., President of the Royal Geographical Society, &c.

Nov. 30, at Church-terrace Camberwell, CHRISTIANA MARGARET, daughter of the late JOHN BESCHET, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The applications for discounts in Lombard-street and at the Bank of England continue very numerous, as the amount of capital required to meet the mercantile engagements of the month, as usual at this period of the year, is exceedingly heavy. Owing to this renewed pressure, some doubt is expressed whether the minimum will be reduced on Thursday. The funds remain firm, notwithstanding an active demand for money in all quarters. The extreme variation in prices to-day was  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the closing quotations were the same as those of yesterday. In the Stock Exchange to-day, in connexion with the monthly settlement in Consols, 7 per cent. was freely offered for loans on Government stock from day to day; but the dealers were unwilling to give more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. up to the January account. In the discount market there was also a good demand for accommodation, in anticipation of the 4th of the month, and money was fully employed.

Consols are  $94\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $94\frac{1}{2}$  for Money, and  $95\frac{1}{2}$  for January. Exchequer Bills have now reached  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; and India Bonds are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  prem. The New Three per Cents. are  $93\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $93\frac{1}{2}$ ; and the Reduced,  $92\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $93\frac{1}{2}$ . Bank Stock is dull at  $216\frac{1}{2}$ .

At Paris to-day the arrangement of the account has been attended with a further rise. Operations for higher prices continue to be prosecuted on the Bourse with much confidence, encouraged by the approaching reduction of the dividend on the Three per Cent. Rentes, and by statements that the position of the Bank of France is still improving. This morning there was a further decided rise in French railway shares, which are in great speculative favour, both here and in Paris.

The Bank returns last published were of a highly favourable character, showing an increase in the Balloon of 213,000*l.*, an increase in the Reserve of 600,000*l.*, and a decrease in the Private Securities of 821,000*l.*

The imports of the precious metals, last week, were only about 88,000*l.* The exports were somewhat over 50,000*l.*

It is expected that the shipments of specie and bullion by the steamer Ripon, which will sail from Southampton on the 4th instant for Alexandria, will reach the heavy sum of about 790,000*l.*, of which only about 12,000*l.* is gold, the remainder consisting entirely of silver.

In Foreign Securities there have been very few transactions. In the Railway Share Market a fair business has been done, but there is little change to notice in quotations. Joint Stock Bank Shares are inactive, but prices rule steady.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week contain nothing of importance. At Manchester, notwithstanding the receipt of further favourable advices from India, the markets have been very inactive consequent upon the contraction caused by the rates of discount. The Birmingham accounts describe a tendency to firmness in the iron trade, which would be more apparent but for the underselling induced by the pressure for money. At Nottingham there has been a moderate business in lace; and in hosiery, owing to the stocks being unprecedentedly light, a very active spring demand is relied upon. In the woollen districts the operations have been to a full extent at firm prices, and the Irish linen-markets are unaltered.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised only two vessels—one for Port Phillip, the other for Hobart Town, with an aggregate capacity of 1,542 tons. The rates of freight have exhibited greater firmness.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been diminished activity. The number of vessels reported inward was 176, being 104 less than in the previous week. These included 34 with cargoes of corn, flour, and rice; 7 with fruit of all sorts; 13 with sugar; and 6 with tea, the latter comprising the very large number of 88,732 packages; 40,950 of which were brought by the American ship Spitfire. The number of vessels cleared outward was 110, showing an increase of 7, the number in ballast being 6.

### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Ct.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuitants	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	225	227	—	—	227	—
Bank Stock	217	216	217	—	216	216 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer-bills	4 pm	5 pm	5 pm	3 pm	6 pm	7 pm
India Bonds	—	—	1 pm	3 pm	—	3 pm
Long Annuitants	—	18	—	—	—	13.16



## The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32. for the week, ending on Saturday, the 22nd day of Nov. 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued . . . . .	£23,761,025
Government Debt. . . . .	£11,015,100
Other Securities. . . . .	3,459,900
Gold Coin & Bullion. . . . .	3,286,025
Silver Bullion. . . . .	—

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital. . . . .	£14,553,000
Reserve. . . . .	3,263,571
Public Deposits. . . . .	5,105,831
Other Deposits. . . . .	9,735,455
Savings Bank and other Bills. . . . .	956,123
Nov. 27, 1856.	£33,516,979

Nov. 27, 1856. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 23, 1856.

## BANKRUPT.

DANBY, G., Old-street, wine merchant, Dec. 10, Jan. 14; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.  
WILLIS, M., Shot Tower-wharf, Lambeth, fire wood manufacturer, Dec. 12, Jan. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.  
ROBSON, C. O., Belmont-wharf, King's-cross, wharfinger, Dec. 10, Jan. 12; solicitor, Mr. Giles, London-wall.  
GUSSEY, A., Kidderminster, Worcestershire, grocer, Dec. 12, Jan. 3; solicitors, Mr. Batham, Kidderminster; and Mr. Knight, Birmingham.  
STOVOLD, M. J., Blyth, Northumberland, ship builder, Dec. 9, Jan. 16; solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow-churchyard, City; and Messrs. Chater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
ASQUITH, D., Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper, Dec. 12, Jan. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax.  
CHAPMAN, S. F., Lincoln, grocer, Dec. 10, Jan. 14; solicitor, Mr. Chambers, Lincoln.  
WHORRY, G. S., and WHORRY, J., Liverpool, brewers, Dec. 15, Jan. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.  
HUGHES, W., Liverpool, joiner, Dec. 12, Jan. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.  
LORD, S., and LORD, E., Bacup, Lancashire, millwrights, Dec. 9 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Cobbett and Wheeler, Manchester.  
BARROW, W., Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, timber dealer Dec. 12, Jan. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

Tuesday, December 2, 1856.

## BANKRUPT.

PERRY, T., High-street, Southwark, confectioner, Dec. 11, Jan. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Sadler, Old Jewry-chambers.  
SMITH, E., Melworth, baker, Dec. 16, Jan. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Hilleary, Fenchurch-buildings.  
ADAMS, E., Brighton, laceman, Dec. 13, Jan. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Langley and Gibson, Great James-street.  
REDPATH, L., Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, and Great Northern Railway Company's Office, King's-cross, dealer in shares, Dec. 16, Jan. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Wootton and Son, Tokenhouse-yard, City; and Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.  
MURRAY, J., Middle wharf, Great Scotland-yard, coal merchant, Dec. 12, Jan. 17; solicitors, Messrs. Snee and Robinson, Parish-street, Southwark.  
MUNRO, G. O., Bourne, Lincolnshire, surgeon, Dec. 16, Jan. 6; solicitor, Mr. Knight, Birmingham.

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 1.

The supply of English wheat at market this morning was moderate, and good dry samples sold readily at fully the prices of Monday last. We had large arrivals of American wheat and flour during the past week, but foreign wheat generally was held for an advance upon last Monday's prices; the demand was tolerably active, and 1s to 2s per quarter more than on Monday last was paid. Country flour is per sack dearer, but American barrels without alteration, and little doing. Barley, beans, and peas firm. The arrival of oats being more moderate, and the greater part of the late supply cleared off, good corn sold readily, and 6d to 1s per quarter dearer than on Monday last. Linseed very dull, but cakes met with more inquiry.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	58 to 74	Danish	74 to 88
Do. White	60 76	Konigsberg, Red	64 72
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	70 76
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	70 76
Scotch	60 70	Danish and Holstein	64 68
Barley, malted	38 40	East Friesland	36 38
Distilling	38 40	Petersburg	52 61
Malting (new)	74 76	Riga and Archangel	—
Beans, Maragan	40 45	Polish Odessa	56 60
Peas	—	Marianopolis	62 66
Harrow	—	Taganrog	—
Pigeon	—	Egyptian	46 48
Peas, White	42 44	American (U.S.)	62 74
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	36 42
Boilers	44 46	East Friesland	28 32
Tares (English new)	38 40	Egyptian	26 30
Foreign	36 38	Odessa	26 30
Oats (English feed)	24 27	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	38 42
Sack of 280 lbs.	56 60	Pigeon	42 44
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	37 38
Baltic	52 54	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	54 55	Oats—	—
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	21 26
Canaryseed	68 74	Jahde	21 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	17 23
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 27
German	—	Swedish	21 26
French	—	Petersburg	23 26
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	—
Blended Cakes, 144 lbs to 164 lbs	—	New York	25 28
Rape Cakes, 64 lbs to 74 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	56 60
Rapeseed, 40/100 to 42/00 per ton	—	Carawayseed	38 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 1.—The imports of linseed continue liberal, and the demand is heavy on rather lower terms. Black Sea is quoted at 60s 6d to 61s; for arrival, 63s to 64s; Calcutta, here, 60s to 61s; rape, 50s to 52s per quarter. Rapeseed is quiet. Calcutta, 62s to 64s 6d on the spot; and 43s for arrival; Bombay, 66s per quarter. Linseed and rape cakes are rather flat. Canary and cloverseed are held at very high rates. In other articles only a limited business is doing.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d per 4 lbs loaf.

## BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1.

The purchases of stock in Holland on French account have not increased of late, and only a limited number of beasts and sheep are being bought up in Spain, owing to their unusually high value. To-day's market was but moderately supplied with foreign stock, the quality of which was good. The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts was seasonably good, and in improved condition. For nearly all breeds we had a steady demand, and in most instances prices were 2d per 6 lbs higher

than on Monday last. The best Scots sold readily at 4s per 6 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 700 of various breeds; from Ireland, 700 oxen, and from Scotland, 200 Scots. There was only a moderate show of most breeds of sheep, the quality of which was by no means prime. On the whole, the mutton trade ruled firm, at prices quite equal to those realised on Monday last. The primest Downs realised 5s 2d per 6 lbs. There were 500 Irish sheep in the market. The supply of calves was limited, and the veal trade ruled firm at an improvement in value of 4d per 6 lbs. The top figure was 5s 4d per 6 lbs. Pigs sold to a moderate extent. In prices no change took place.

Per 6 lbs to sink the offal.		Per 6 lbs by the carcass.	
s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 4	Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 8
Second quality	3 6 to 3 10	Prime Southdown	5 0 to 5 2
Prime large oxen	4 0 to 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 to 4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 to 5 0	Prime small	4 10 to 4 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 to 3 10	Large hogs	3 8 to 4 4
Second quality	4 0 to 4 4	Neat sm. porkers	4 6 to 5 2

Suckling calves, 22s to 30s; Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 28s each.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 1.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on sale here to-day are seasonably extensive, and the trade generally is inactive, as follows:—

Per 6 lbs by the carcass.		Per 6 lbs by the carcass.	
s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef	2 4 to 2 10	Inf. mutton	3 0 to 3 4
Middling ditto	3 0 to 3 6	Middling ditto	3 6 to 4 0
Prime large do.	3 8 to 4 0	Prime ditto	4 2 to 4 6
Do. small do.	4 2 to 4 4	Veal	3 6 to 4 6
Large pork	3 8 to 4 4	Small pork	4 8 to 5 4

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 1.—The demand for Irish butter in the past week was dull and limited. Prices were nearly stationary. There was no pressure to make sales; holders, under the impression that the dullness is only temporary, were not anxious to sell at any reduction, otherwise there were buyers in the market, and probably for quantity at a decline of about 2s. Foreign partook of the depression, sold slowly, and was the turn cheaper, except for any of choice quality, which realised full prices. For bacon the demand was not encouraging. The dealings in English, Irish, and Hamburg were comparatively few and unimportant, at a decline of 1s to 2s. Hams were in better supply, and prices 2s to 4s lower. Lard was steady in demand and value.

## PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, Dec. 2.

SUGAR.—The market opened with a very steady demand, and a general advance of 6d has been fully established. 450 hds of West India sold, 300 of which consisted of Barbadoes, in public sale, and sold with spirit from 50s 6d to 53s 6d. 5,000 bags Mauritius also sold in public sale, from 39s 6d to 52s. 5,300 bags Bengal date, at 46s 6d to 52s; Benares, at 53s to 54s; Coimbatore, at 52s to 54s; and 1,200 bags Madras, at 41s 6d to 48s 6d. 500 bags Bahia sold by private contract from 44s to 48s; and 500 bags Pernam at 46s 6d. The refined market has also advanced 6d. Lumps, low to fine, 60s to 62s 6d.

COFFEE.—The public sales went off steadily at previous rates, viz. 300 casks and 300 bags plantation Ceylon, at 58s 6d to 64s; and 600 bags native Ceylon, at 52s 6d to 58s.

COCOA.—120 bags Trinidad offered and partly sold, from 67s to 75s.

TEA.—The public sales consisted of 29,000 packages of various sorts. 21,000 passed auction, of which 1,400 only were sold in the room, which do not alter general quotations, but great heaviness pervaded the sales.

RICE.—A large business has been done by private contract to-day at about previous rates, say 12,000 bags Nerranzie, at 12s 6d; and 2,000 bags Ballam, at 10s. The sound portion of the public sales was bought in; the damaged sold at fully previous rates.

ROM continues to wear a firm appearance.

SALTETRE.—This article has been sold at 2s advance; 40 tons, refraction 3½, sold at 53s.

FRUIT.—New currants in public sale sold at 68s to 73s for damaged; and damaged Turkey figs, 43s to 49s. Muscat raisins bought in at 63s to 12s. Malaga almonds, 100s; Jordan, 101 10s; and French plums, 70s to 80s.

COGNAC.—18½ bags in public sale partly sold; Teneriffe black, 3s 11d to 4s 3d; silver, 3s 7d to 3s 10d; Honduras silver, 2s to 3s 9d; Mexican black, 3s 11d.

COTTON.—100 bales sold.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted at 71s 6d to 72s.

TALLOW is quoted at 59s 3d on the spot; 58s 9d end of the year and spring.

In other articles no material alteration.

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 29.—Supplies of most things have somewhat improved. The best sorts of pears are, however, still dear. Foreign grapes continue to arrive in small quantities. Apples still realise high prices. Good varieties for kitchen use are scarce. Filberts are a trifle cheaper. There is still a fair demand for Kent cobs, at 110s per 100lbs; Barcelona nuts, 90s per bushel; new Spanish and Brazil, 18s ditto. A few chestnuts have been offered at high prices. New oranges have arrived; price from 3s 6d to 9s per 100. All kinds of vegetables in season are tolerably well supplied. A few samples of French asparagus have made their appearance. Portugal onions fetch from 5s to 10s per 100, or from 2s to 3s per dozen. Cut flowers consist of heliotropes, orchids, gardenias, violets, cannellias, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 1.—Since our last report the arrivals of potatoes, coastwise and by railway, have been only moderate. The imports have amounted to 10 baskets from Dorset, 18 bags from Harlingen, 59 bags and 341 baskets from Rotterdam, 23 sacks and 4 bags from Amsterdam, 21 bags from Schiedam, 20 tons from Jersey, and 114 bags from Guernsey. The demand is steady, as follows: York regents, 100s to 110s; Kent and Essex ditto, 90s to 100s; Scotch ditto, 80s to 90s; ditto cups, 90s to 105s; middlings, 50s to 60s; Lincoln, 90s to 100s; blues, 80s to 90s per ton.

HOPS, BOXFORD, Monday, Dec. 1.—We have no material alteration to note in our market since our last report. The trade continues steady, and prices firm at about last week's currency.

Mid and East Kents	70s 10s to 11s
Wald of Kent	65s 8s to 9s
Sussex pockets	60s 70s to 76s

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Dec. 1.—The colonial wool sales, which commenced on the 6th November, closed on Saturday. The quantity sold comprised: 18,200 bales Cape; 13,146 bales Australian; 9,937 bales Victoria; 5,502 bales Tasmania; 2,731 bales Adelaide; 3,141 bales New Zealand; 410 bales Swan River; in all 32,067 bales colonial, besides 5,524 foreign and 4,081 East India. There was a large attendance of buyers, both foreign and English, from the commencement to the close of the sales, and prices improved as the sales progressed. Since Monday last no additions have been made to the supply of English wool on offer. The business doing is limited, yet prices generally are well supported.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 1.—Since our last report there has been a steady business doing in tallow, and prices have had an upward tendency. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 59s per cwt. Town tallow, 57s 9d per cwt nett cash. Rough fat, 3s 2½d per 6 lbs.

PARTICULARS.		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock	Casks	50220	32330	34192	21023	15931
Price of Yellow Candle	47s 3d	47s 3d	47s 3d	47s 3d	47s 3d	47s 3d
Delivery last Week	0. 0d	0. 0d	0. 0d	0. 0d	0. 0d	0. 0d
Ditto from the 1st of June	53749	56772	41607	89757	66910	—
Arrived last Week	4076	492	2627	3322	2669	—
Ditto from the 1st of June	63383	65735	39799	43065	45961	—
Price of Town Tallow	49s 3d	49s 3d	49s 3d	49s 3d	49s 3d	49s 3d

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—The business doing in flax is limited. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. There is a fair demand for Baltic hemp, and Petersburg clean is worth 37½ to 38½ per ton. Jute and coir goods support former terms.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Nov. 29.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 4½ to 0 5½ per lb
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 4½ to 0 5½
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 5 to 0 5½
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 5½ to 0 6
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 6 to 0 6½
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0 6 to 0 6½
Horse Hides	8 0 to 0 0 each
Calf Skins, light	3 0 to 4 0
Ditto full	9 0 to 0 0
Polled Sheep	7 0 to 8 0
Kents and Half Breeds	5 6 to 6 6
Downs	4 0 to 5 0
Lambs	0 0 to 0 0
Shearlings	0 0 to 0 0

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29.—Scotch pig iron has varied from 72s to 73s per ton. Manufactured parcels continue steady. Hoops, 101 2s 6d to 101 5s; nail rods, 91 1½ to 91 15s. English zinc is worth 33½ to 34½ 10s. Tin is firm. Banca, 140s to 140s 6d; Straits, 139s to 140s. 10 charcoal, 39s; IX ditto, 45s per box. Lead moves off steadily. Spanish pig, 21½ to 22½; English, 22½ to 23½. Copper is dearer; fine file and cake being worth 120½ per ton; sheet, 1s 1d per lb. Spelter on the spot, 28½ per ton.

HAY.—SMITHFIELD, Dec. 2.—A full supply. Prime meadow hay, 75s to 80s; superior old, 80s to 85s; inferior, 60s to 70s; rowen, 50s to 60s; clover, old, 100s to 110s; ditto new, 60s to 100s; straw, 25s to 30s.

COALS, Monday.—A general advance in all coals on Friday's rates. Haswell, 19s 6d—Hetton's, 19s 6d—Lambtons, 19s—Kelloe, 18s 9d—South Hartlepool, 19s 9d—Belmont, 18s 9d—Whitwell, 17s—Eden Main, 18s 9d—Tanfield, 16s 6d—Hartley's, 16s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 90; left from last day, 18; total, 108.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—The market closed tamely and firmly, and prices of all descriptions are unchanged from the current rates of last week. The sales range from 4,010 to 5,010 bales, comprising 240 Fernam and Maranham, at 7½ to 7½d; 800 Bahia, at 6½d to 6½d; 100 Egyptian, at 6½d to 6½d; and 600 Surat, at 5d to 5½d per lb. Imports since Thursday, 30,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]—CURE OF TWENTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH BY DR. LOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFER.—Middleton, near Manchester.—Sir, I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy fifteen years of age; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Loock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me, I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery. G. STRAIN.—Dr. Loock's Wafers give instant relief and rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors.

## Advertisements.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary Purposes. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 9s.—39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

TEETH.—Invention.—Mr. EDWARD A. JONES, Inventor and Manufacturer of the IMPROVED TEETH and SOFT GUM, which are fixed permanently; they do not change colour, and never wear out. A complete set, from 5s.; per tooth, 5s.—129, Strand, next Waterloo-bridge, and 55, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

TEETH.—E. MILES and SON, Surgeon-Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopgate Church. BEST SETS OF TEETH of every kind fixed without pain. Stopping in a superior manner, 3s. A white cement for decayed front teeth.

## TEETH!—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, have the honour to inform their Patients and the Public that they have REMOVED to their NEW PREMISES, situate 33, Ludgate-hill, where they continue to supply, as for many years past, the celebrated SILICIOUS ENAMELED AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH. From 3s. 6d. per Tooth; Sets, 4l. 4s. each. Superior to any now in use. Warranted to answer fully every purpose for which nature intended the original, without Extracting Teeth or Stumps, and without Wires of any description.

By the New and Painless System One Visit only is required of Country Patients. HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT have been awarded for the production of a PERFECTLY WHITE ENAMEL for Decayed Front Teeth, which entirely supersedes the use of any of the Amalgams now in use, consisting, as they do generally, of Quicksilver and other Metals, than which nothing can be more injurious to the Teeth and constitution generally.

The WHITE ENAMEL is a non-metallic preparation, and requires to be seen to be appreciated.

Only to be obtained of Messrs. GABRIEL, at their Establishments,

33—LUDGATE-HILL—33  
(Private Entrance Five Doors from the Old Bailey); and at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—Established 1804.  
Consultation and every information Gratis.

No. 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET,  
GROSVENOR-SQUARE  
(REMOVED FROM No. 61).

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. SPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE LONDON;  
14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne



**WHITE and SOFT HANDS** all through the WINTER.—The LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, NEW BOND-STREET, have prepared a NEW WINTER SKIN SOAP, which, by its continued use, will produce the softest of Hands, and the whitest of Skin, even in the coldest weather, and hardest water; it is agreeably perfumed, and beautifully soft in use. Sold in Bars, at 1s per pound. Sole depot, the best and cheapest house in London for Wax, Spermaceti, Composite, and every kind of Candle, Soap, Oil, &c. Priced lists sent on application.

**PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT**, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

**PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS** in TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, and INSTANT RELIEF and a RAPID CURE of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all DISORDERS of the BREATH and LUNGS, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

**CURE OF TWENTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.**

Middleton, near Manchester. Sir,—I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of fifteen years of age; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery.

J. STRINGER.

Witness, M. Lynch, Chemist, Market-street, From J. D. MARSHALL, M.D., Lecturer to the Royal Institution, Belfast, and Chemist in Ireland to Her Majesty the Queen.

8, High-street, Belfast.

**GEFFREY**,—I have the gratification of stating that from all I have been enabled to observe of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, they have been of eminent service in the alleviation of severe asthmatic coughs, pains in the chest, &c.

I have no doubt that when they become more generally known in the north of Ireland they will be as highly esteemed as they are in other parts of the kingdom.

J. D. MARSHALL, M.D.

**THEY HAVE A PLEASANT TASTE.** TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

**NOTE.**—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.

A delightfully fragrant preparation for improving and beautifying the complexion; rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent; removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness; curing gnat bites and the stings of insects. In the process of shaving, it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the words "Dr. Locock's Cosmetic" on the Government stamp, outside the wrapper. Sold by all respectable chemists.

**BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and FURNITURE.**—WILLIAM S. BURTON'S Stock on Show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, and Children's Cots, stands unrivalled, either for extent, beauty of design, or moderateness of prices. He also supplies Bedding and Bed-hangings of guaranteed quality and workmanship.

Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 12s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 15s.; and Cots, from 20s. each. Handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 21. 7s. 6d. to 30s.

A Half-Tester Patent Iron Bedstead, three feet wide, with Bedding, &c., complete;—

Bedstead	£ s. d.
Chairs furniture	1 4 6
Feather, wool mattress, bolster, and pillow	0 14 0
A pair of cotton sheets, three blankets, and a coloured counterpane	1 11 0
	4 14 6

A double bedstead, same	6 3 0
If without Half-Tester and Furniture	
Single bed, complete	3 13 9
Double bed, complete	4 15 0

**LAMPS of all SORTS and PATTERNS.** WILLIAM S. BURTON invites attention to this season's SHOW of LAMPS. It embraces the Moderateur (the best Parisian specimens of which have been carefully culled), Argand, Solar, Camphine, Palmer's Magnum, and other lamps for candles; and comprises an assortment which, considered either as to extent, price, or pattern, is perfectly unrivalled.

Palmer's Candles, 9d. and 10d. per lb.  
Pure Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon.  
Patent Camphine, 4s. per gallon.

**THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.**—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle or Thread Pattern.	Old Silver Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, per doz.	28s.	48s.	60s.
Desert ditto and ditto	36s.	35s.	42s.
Tea ditto	18s.	24s.	30s.
Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices.			

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, per dozen	12s.	28s.	30s.
Desert Ditto, and Ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea Ditto	5s.	11s.	12s.

The late additions to these extensive premises (already by far the largest in Europe), are of such a character that the entire of EIGHT HOUSES is devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNITURE (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, Lamps, Gasaliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-hangings), so arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms, as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.  
39, OXFORD-STREET; 1, A, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and A, 5, and 6, FERRY-PLACE.—Established 1820.

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BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL.  
Are enabled by their connection with the principal Wine Growers to supply every description of WINE, of the finest qualities, at prices for cash far below the average, including their  
Alto Douro Ports, at 42s. per dozen.  
Genuine Ditto, 31s. per dozen.  
Superior Pale or Gold Sherries, 30s. to 36s. per dozen.  
Orders, containing a remittance, will receive prompt attention.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

**PURE and WHOLESOME Red and White SOUTH AFRICAN WINES**, remarkable for their body, softness, and freedom from acidity. Highly recommended for the use of Invalids and Charitable purposes. A call to taste is respectfully solicited.

A Sample Bottle forwarded on receipt of Twenty-four Postage-stamps. Terms cash. Country orders by remittance.  
J. L. DENMAN, 65, FENCURCH-STREET.

\* Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake.—1 Tim. v. 23.

## BURGUNDY PORT, and SHERRY SACK.

The Prize Wines of the Paris Exhibition of 1855, from the vine-clad hills of the sunny south, recommended by medical men for their purity and freedom from acidity and brandy, are offered to the public as at once the most exquisite and the lowest priced Foreign Wines that the world has seen.

Price 2s. 4d. per Bottle, or 28s. per dozen (bottles, &c., included), to be had, for cash only, of W. W. SELLERS, 1, Chapel-place, Cavendish-square; 147, Oxford-street. Orders received at 37, Crutched-friars.

## SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer,

47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BENSON'S EXACT WATCH, in elegant Gold Cases, English make, 14l. 14s.; in Silver Cases, 7l. 7s. Benson's Gold Horizontal Watches, all the latest improvements, 4l. 15s.; ditto, in Silver Cases, 2l. 16s. A Written Warranty and Two Years' Trial. Sent post free, in answer to Post-office or Bankers' Order, addressed as above. Illustrated Price Current, gratis.

## ARTISANS should Buy their WATCHES

of SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer, 47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON. The ARTISAN'S WATCH, a good sound English Lever Watch, Silver Cases, with all the latest improvements, Jewelled, &c., price Four Guineas, sent to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of Post-office or Bankers' order, payable in London, addressed above. Warranty for Two years.

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WATCHES.—65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

J. BENNETT has just completed a very choice selection GOLD and SILVER WATCHES for PRESENTATION WATCHES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Gold, 40 Guineas.	30 Guineas.	20 Guineas.
Silver, 20 "	15 "	10 "

Every Watch skillfully Examined, Timed, and its performance guaranteed.

Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presentation, every Watch has received special attention, so that public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting memorial, will find an unfailing Timekeeper, and an elegant work of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

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NO CHARGE FOR WATERPROOFING.

**BERDOE'S OVERCOATS and CAPES** are guaranteed to resist any amount of rain, without obstructing free ventilation. No extra charge. The established character and extensive sale of these well-known garments are their best recommendation. A very large Stock for Selection, also, of Waterproof Ladies' Capes, &c.

96, New Bond-street, and 60, Cornhill.

## TO MINISTERS and OTHERS.—

A Suit of Wool dyed Black Cloth, Dress or Frock Coat, Casack, or other Vest. Also, the MILTON WRAPPER, in all the new Clerical Mixtures, prices 1l. 12s. 6d. and 2 0 0. The Oxford mixed Doeskin Trousers 1 1 0. The Striated Cloth Vest 0 10 6. The Casack ditto 0 12 0.

Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed.

Instructions for self-measurement and patterns sent post-free. S. Battam, Tailor, &c., 160, Tottenham-court-road, four doors south of Shoolbred and Co.

## LONDON CLOTH HALL.—WILLIAM

HAYES and CO. invite the inspection of buyers to the following Lots of superior BLACK CLOTHS and DOESKINS, just to hand, from the makers. Warranted strong, and fast colour. Sample ends sent (free) to all parts of the country.

Black C. W. Broad, 2s. 10d., 5s. 0d., 6s. 0d. All warranted.  
Superfine Wool Broad, 6s. 9d., 7s. 8d., 9s. 5d.  
Electoral Superfine 10s. 3d., 11s. 9d., 13s. 6d. sound.  
Black Does, 2s. 2d., 4s. 1d.  
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Extra Fine, 6s. 3d.

WILLIAM HAYES and CO., 1, Victoria-street, foot of Holborn-hill.

## MARKING LINEN MADE EASY.—The

PEN SUPERSEDED.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of MARKING LINEN, Silk, Cotton, Course Towels, Stockings, Books, or anything else, is with the PATENT ELECTRO SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand articles can be marked in one hour. Any person can easily use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Numbers, 2s.; Crest Plate, 5s. Sent free to any part of the kingdom (on receipt of stamps), by the inventor and sole patentee T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen and Royal Family, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. Caution. N.B.—To prevent imposition it is necessary to write down the address.

## TO LADIES.—AVOID TIGHT LACING,

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WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s. d.	s. d.
Elastic Double Contil Winter Bodices	4 11	9 6
Patent Front Fastening Stays	9 6	12 6
Self-Lacing Expanding Corsets	10 6	14 6
Paris Wove Stays (all sizes)	6 6	10 6
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Linsey Woolsey Petticoats (all colours)	10 6	14 6
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Price 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box. This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will immediately regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

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To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

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RUPTURES.

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"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

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